

Vinnie Mandela Is Arrested in Soweto for Defying Ban



Winnie Mandela before her arrest Sunday.

Move Follows Secret Return

By Allister Sparks
Washington Post Service
JOHANNESBURG — Winnie Mandela, the black activist, was arrested and imprisoned Sunday after defying an eased restriction order that gave her freedom to live anywhere in South Africa except in her home in the black township of Soweto outside Johannesburg.

Mrs. Mandela returned to her Soweto home early Sunday morning after police forcibly evicted her Saturday and took her to a hotel outside the Johannesburg city limits. She suffered bruises and a sprained ankle in the eviction.

A dozen armed security policemen swept into the house shortly before noon Sunday and arrested Mrs. Mandela while this reporter was interviewing her in the sitting room.

The reporter withdrew to a bedroom, from where he was witness to a bawling, shouting confrontation between the opposing forces of South Africa's intensifying racial conflict: the armed and tough security police of the white minority regime on one side, and the unarmed but equally tough wife of the imprisoned black nationalist leader, Nelson Mandela, on the other.

As the struggle reeled through the small red-brick house, Mrs. Mandela, 50, at one point locked herself in the bedroom where the reporter had taken refuge, and the police tried to break down the door.

Eventually Mrs. Mandela was taken away in a convoy of police cars, while the reporter and five other correspondents were arrested under a press restriction decree for being in the black township without police authority.

Mrs. Mandela was taken to a police station in Krugersdorp, a town about 20 miles (32 kilometers) away.

Police Captain Henry Beck said that she had been arrested under the provisions of South Africa's Internal Security Act on charges of defying government orders banning her from Johannesburg and Soweto. The charges would carry a penalty of up to three years' imprisonment.

Mrs. Mandela will be formally charged in a Krugersdorp magistrate court "as soon as charges against her have been formulated," Captain Beck said.

Her attorney, Akbar Ayob, said she probably would be ordered to appear in court on Monday.

The reporters, meanwhile, were (Continued on Page 5, Col. 3)



Explosion at Oil Depot Kills 4, Darkens Sky Over Naples

Four persons were killed and 169 injured when a blast rocked a depot in Naples owned by Agip SpA, Italy's state oil company.

Fire spread to 27 storage tanks following the explosion, which occurred Saturday as a ship unloaded fuel. Investigators said Sunday that it might be two days before the blaze was under control and they could work to determine the cause of the blast.

Soviet Rejects Protest by U.S. on Libyan SAMs

By Bob Woodward
and Lou Cannon
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Soviet anti-aircraft missiles are being installed in at least two locations in Libya, and the United States has protested the action to Moscow and been rebuffed, according to Reagan administration officials.

This clearly exceeds any legitimate security requirements the United States has, a State Department spokesman, Charles Redman, said. "This is a significant and serious escalation in the Soviet-American relationship. We have made clear" to Moscow our concern about this escalation and Soviet support for an irremediable and erratic regime," Mr. Redman said.

Asked about the Secretary, Mr. Redman said: "The U.S. response did not address our concerns. The U.S. has made clear its position on the SAM-5s, which U.S. officials expect to be manned by troops, may again increase on between the United States and Libya. Libyan policies have a major concern of the Reagan administration."

Administration sources disavowed that presidential military action was initiated last summer against Libya if it attacked a shipping North African state or shown to be responsible for a terrorist incident.

A Pentagon analysis of possible direct U.S. military action against Libya painted a bleak picture of success and effectively argued against it, sources said.

Pentagon said that, in the case of a U.S. military operation, it would eventually require a commitment of six divisions, or 400,000 soldiers.

Senior administration officials said this week that the military plan never completed or submitted to the White House for action.

A plan was never approved by President Ronald Reagan and subsequent discussions with him about the plan were limited because of a lack of consensus among his senior officials.

Washington Post reported Sunday that Mr. Reagan had authorized the CIA to undermine the Qadhafi regime covertly.

another manifestation of the administration's concern with Libya.

The SAM-5, though a relatively old and slow-flying ground-to-air missile, can hit targets 95,000 feet (29,000 meters) in the air and has a range of about 185 miles (300 kilometers). It appears capable of knocking down U.S. reconnaissance aircraft, including sophisticated Airborne Warning and Control System surveillance planes, but not high-performance fighters.

The Russians previously have given the Libyans other anti-aircraft missiles in the SAM series, but none with a range of more than 40 miles and none that provided the same capability to knock down U.S. reconnaissance planes flying over the Gulf of Sidra. Libya considers the gulf within its territorial waters; the United States regards the gulf as international waters.

In August 1981 two U.S. F-14 fighters shot down two Soviet-built Libyan fighters over the gulf. SAM-5s have the theoretical capability to down fighter planes but (Continued on Page 5, Col. 4)

U.S. Report Presents New Charges On Soviet Arms Control Compliance

By Michael R. Gordon
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — A presidential report to Congress on Soviet compliance with arms control treaties has presented new charges against Moscow and modified some earlier allegations in the light of recently acquired evidence.

The report generally affirms earlier administration charges that there "is a pattern of Soviet non-compliance" with arms control agreements.

The report repeats administration allegations that a Soviet radar under construction in central Siberia violates provisions of the 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile treaty.

It restates an earlier charge that the Soviet Union has violated a provision of the 1979 strategic arms treaty that limits each side to the development of one new type of strategic missile by testing and deploying the SS-25 missile.

The Soviet Union has denied the radar violates the treaty and has said the SS-25 is an improved version of the SS-13. The 1979 treaty allows some upgrading of systems.

An unclassified digest of the report is due to be made public this week and was made available to The New York Times.

The issue of purported Soviet arms control violations has assumed particular importance because of the debate inside the administration and in Congress over whether the United States should continue abiding by the 1979 treaty, which the Senate has not approved.

Even though the treaty has an expiration date of Dec. 31, the administration policy is to abide by the treaty for an indeterminate period.

But President Ronald Reagan noted in the unclassified report that the United States was "keeping open all programmatic options" as new U.S. strategic systems are deployed.

Unless the United States dismantles existing missile launchers, it will exceed a treaty limit when the sea trials of a new Trident submarine occur in May or June.

The unclassified digest, which is based on a classified report to Con-

gress, accuses the Soviet Union of nine violations.

Some of the principal charges have been made public previously by the administration.

But the report also contains new elements.

The report presents a new charge pertaining to the 1979 treaty. It says the Soviet Union has violated treaty provisions by concealing the "association" of the SS-25 missile and its launcher at test sites. This makes it difficult to determine which launcher is used for which missiles.

Sources said this had been done by draping material over the SS-25 missile and its launcher. Officials said the Russians had also been taking steps to hide the SS-24 missile and its launcher, but the evidence in this case was considered weaker.

The report reassesses previous administration contentions that there was "some ambiguity" evidence that the Soviet Union had "probably" deployed SS-16 missiles at its Plesetsk test range in (Continued on Page 5, Col. 2)

Rebels Plan Single Party In Salvador

By James LeMoyné
New York Times Service

SAN JUAN EL SITIO, El Salvador — The military leaders of the Salvadoran guerrilla movement say that they are trying to unite in a single Marxist-Leninist political party and that a major goal over the next year is to increase support for their cause.

The decision to try to form a Marxist-Leninist party marks the first time the rebel military Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front has publicly defined itself as a Marxist movement.

The decision is one of the strongest indications yet of the growing distance between the five factions that make up the rebel military front and the handful of small social democratic parties that have been allied to them for five years under the banner of the Democratic Revolutionary Front.

The social democratic parties have had an increasingly troubled relationship with the armed guerrilla groups. The Democratic Revolutionary Front has consistently defined itself as a supporter of political pluralism, and its senior officials say they will not join the Marxist-Leninist party.

Senior officials of the Popular Liberation Forces faction spoke of the guerrillas' plans during two recent trips by a reporter to guerrilla areas in northeastern Chalatenango province.

A senior Salvadoran official said the government welcomed the rebels' declaration that they were Marxists.

"We think they're taking off their mask," he said. "We've never believed they were democrats interested in standing in elections."

A U.S. diplomat said that it would not be easy for the rebels to form one party.

"I'm skeptical that they can paper over the personal and political differences that have divided them into five groups," he said.

In a document summarizing their new strategy, the guerrillas say the long war they believe lies ahead is to be "led by a vanguard that is trying to construct one Marxist-Leninist party."

That party will possess "a clear (Continued on Page 5, Col. 5)

Japan Concedes On Trade

U.S. Will Get \$260 Million In Concessions

By Peter T. Kilborn
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Japan has agreed to make \$260 million in trade concessions and other measures to compensate the United States for "unfair" trade practices, U.S. officials have announced.

The agreement, the first of its kind with Japan, requires that the Japanese import \$236 million more in U.S. goods as compensation for Japanese quotas on the imports of U.S. shoes and other leather goods. It also imposes \$24 million in tariff increases on U.S. imports of the leather goods that Japan protects at home from foreign competition.

The announcement, made Saturday, was delayed until then partly to honor a Japanese request to wait until the Japanese parliament closed for a recess Friday and partly because of difficulties with the negotiations, according to officials.

The concessions were made after President Ronald Reagan threatened in September to order retaliation against Japan.

"This is significant in that we're finally penetrating Japanese psychology on issues of this nature," said Clayton K. Yentler, the U.S. trade representative, who announced the agreement. "This is the first time in a dispute like this that Japan has significantly opened its markets."

In the past, Japan has accepted imposition of retaliatory quotas or tariffs in the face of unfair trade practices. Mr. Yentler said in a telephone interview Saturday that Japan was opening its domestic markets to more imports, he said, Japan is serving the interest of free world trade.

"We settled this by obtaining access to their markets rather than by our closing our markets," Mr. Yentler said.

The American products that Japan has agreed to increase imports of include paper, glass, industrial diamonds, engines, sporting goods, semiconductors and telecommunications equipment — a total 137 products on which tariffs would be reduced or eliminated.

Japan also agreed to make permanent earlier tariff reductions on 242 other products and to lower tariffs on several aluminum products to bring them into line with U.S. tariffs.

Such Japanese trade concessions have often proved ineffective because of other practices that inhibit sales of foreign goods and because they have not been backed up with assurances to import a specific value of goods.

Mr. Yentler said he thought the new concessions would hold.

"They're a responsible member of the trading community," he said. Mr. Reagan's threat was made in a trade-policy speech on Sept. 23, when he said he would continue to support free trade but would order retaliatory strikes against countries that restrict imports of U.S. goods or give their exports an unfair advantage in the American market with special subsidies and other devices.

Among the practices the administration singled out was Japanese protection of its leather industry. It estimated then that the practice cost the U.S. leather industry \$260 million in lost sales in Japan.

Earlier, Japan had refused to accept a U.S. proposal of the sort announced Saturday, but at the request of Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, the administration delayed retaliation until adjournment of the Diet, where the Japanese leather industry is strongly represented.

Ads in U.S. Tout Burgers, Beer by Poking Fun at Russians

By Ted Rohlrich
Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — For the first time in a generation, advertisers in the United States are exploiting anti-Soviet sentiment to make their points.

A spate of commercials, including ones for a national hamburger chain, a soft drink company, two brands of beer, a regional appliance chain, an electronics manufacturer and a television show, lampoon the Soviet people or their way of life.

The humorous tone of these commercials is a sharp departure from public-service messages used by some companies during the Cold War in the 1950s.

Then, a magazine campaign by the Advertising Council attempted to persuade Americans to build better weapons by showing a ribbon-bedecked Russian soldier named Ivan, of whom it was said, "He's sold to the hill on Red ideas, which means he's out to get you."

Any such commercials would have appeared out of line during the anti-establishment 1960s and the years of U.S.-Soviet détente that followed.

Then, if Russians were depicted at all, it was likely to be on friendlier terms, in the manner of ads for Dannon yogurt, which featured peasants from the republic of Georgia who reportedly ate a lot of yogurt and lived a lot of years.

But today, Soviet citizens; and especially the humor in the anti-Russian commercials relies in part on a premise that the Russians are a backward people, that they are uncouth and that they are deprived by their government.

The commercials, he said, reinforce comfortable notions of a primitive Soviet economy.

When Wendy's, the hamburger chain, decided recently to emphasize its choice of toppings, it parodied a Russian fashion model.

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show to illustrate what it would be like to have no choices.

In the Wendy's commercial, a bulky woman in a housedress lumbers down a runway, modeling day wear, then evening wear, which turns out to be the same outfit, with a flashlight.

"The notion of selling fast-food hamburgers by making fun of your greatest political enemy is really bizarre," said John Wright, an author who is now writing a history of American advertising.

Legislators generally agree that the reasons for this record include archaic congressional procedures, particularly in the Senate, sharp divisions over unappealing choices and the widespread impulse to make decisions in terms of politics rather than policy.

Above all, Republicans and Democrats alike blame President Ronald Reagan as failing both to set a clear legislative agenda and to admit that closing the budget deficit would require new taxes and steep cuts in military spending.

"It's difficult to find a silver lining in the dark cloud of 1985," concluded Representative Vic Fazio, a California Democrat.

Congressional leaders from each party searched for those things as they defended and explained their record. Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., the

speaker of the House of Representatives, said the Democratic majority in the House had had an "excellent year," but he defined that success mainly on how they had checked or altered the initiatives of Senate Republicans and of Mr. Reagan.

Robert J. Dole of Kansas, who succeeded Howard H. Baker Jr. as leader of the Republican majority in the Senate this year, issued a six-page account of his own achievements and listed deficit reduction as his "top priority." But he also conceded that the budget adopted

by Congress "falls far short in both dollars and substance" of what is needed to deal decisively with the deficit.

Mr. Dole also took pride in forging compromises that staved off potentially embarrassing setbacks for Mr. Reagan on such issues as the giant MX intercontinental missile, aid to rebel forces in Nicaragua, and economic sanctions against South Africa because of its racial policies.

"It happened repeatedly," said an aide to Mr. Dole. "The Senate saved the White House from outright defeat by coming up with a compromise."

Some legislators suggested that the tedious pace and tendentious disputes this year were caused by the harsh realities facing Congress.

"Maybe it's human nature," said Representative Guy Vander Jagt, Republican of Michigan. "The fact that decisions are getting tougher and tougher explains our inclination to put off more and more."

(Continued on Page 5, Col. 1)

After Legislating by Crisis but With Deficit Unsolved, Congress Limp Home

Steven V. Roberts
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The congressional session that limped to a Friday was one of the least active and most frustrating in memory, many members of Congress say.

Over, several lawmakers say a session of the 99th Congress provided a preview of the end and the beginning of a new era in Congress.

many, the final week of late-session and last-minute solutions seemed to symbolize the end. When Congress headed over the weekend, it was 10 beyond its original goal for the session. Even so, the lawmakers largely for future consideration.



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"Anytime you still produce a budget deficit of \$200 billion, Congress has not been making the decisions it takes to do the job."

— John Heins
Republican



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■ Three Airbus partners have proposed talks with the United States to defuse friction over sales methods. Page 7.

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■ Sweden beat West Germany to keep the Davis Cup. Page 13.

TOMORROW
California computer specialists are migrating to the Midwest to work on high-tech "factories of the future."

Y. Subway Case: Year Fails to Yield Trial, Reforms

By Rick Hampson

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — One year after a man shot four young black men on a subway train, the case against Bernhard H. Goetz has yet to go to trial.

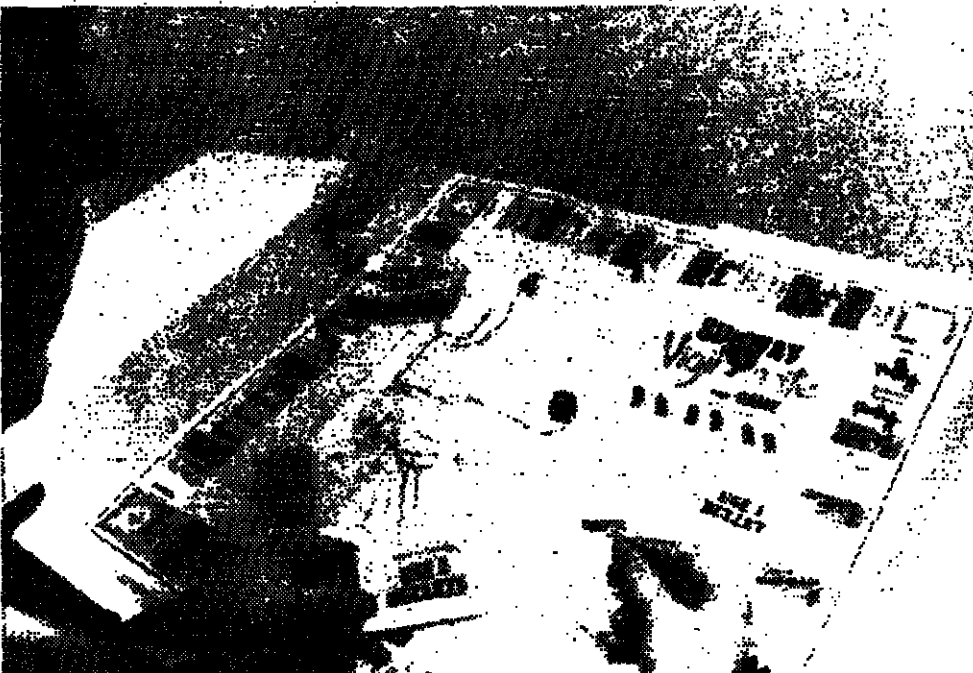
A public perception of the case has changed in months since the Dec. 22 shooting. Mr. Goetz has come out to be something less than a righteous defender and his is something less than guiltless.

It is expected that the case would lead to reforms in the city's judicial system, but that has not been borne out. The case got a lot of attention, but it was not turned out to be very active, said Thomas Rep-
 ublican of the Citizens Union of New York. "A lot of realistic expectations were not met."

The drama began when Mr. Goetz, who is white, stepped into a subway car on a Saturday night. He sat down and was approached by a black man who asked for a ride. Mr. Goetz pulled out a revolver, "I have \$5 for each of you," he said. He shot the man, then the other three. He fled before the police arrived and surrendered nine days later in Connetquot, New Hampshire.

Mr. Goetz, it was soon learned, had been in a mugging in the past. He was charged with Criminal Code before he had left the courthouse. After the subway shootings, Mr. Goetz's fame spread. He was the subject of a question at a press conference and the topic of a congressional hearing, and he was on the cover of Time magazine. Polls showed that he had an overwhelming public support.

A grand jury indicted him Jan. 14 on weapons charges only. At the time passed, Mr. Goetz



Holding a tiny gun, a player tries out The Subway Vigilante Game at a demonstration in New York. The object of the game is to ride the subway and make it to the Bronx alive.

seemed less heroic. Two of the men had been shot in the back, and the "demand" for \$5 sounded a lot like panhandling.

Mr. Goetz admitted that he had become "a monster" during the incident, turning to one victim to say, "You don't look too bad, here's another," and firing at the youth again.

The district attorney submitted Mr. Goetz's case to a new grand jury, which indicted him in March on four counts of attempted murder. The defense has asked Judge Stephen Crane to dismiss that indictment, and he has promised to issue a ruling Jan. 21.

Mayor Edward I. Koch, saying the incident should be a catalyst for changing the criminal justice system, proposed 20 new judgeships, detention without bail and special

courts for crimes committed on the city's transit system.

District Attorney Robert M. Morgenthau said the publicity might help him secure \$500,000 for a new unit to prosecute subway crime.

Neither man got his wish. But the subway system appears to be slightly safer than it was a year ago. During the first 10 months of 1985, the number of subway felonies decreased by almost 10 percent from the same period in 1984, and robberies were down 11.3 percent.

Some people said Mr. Goetz had frightened criminals. But a more likely influence was Mr. Koch's decision to send more police officers into the subway.

[The Guardian Angels, a group of youths that patrol New York subways to help deter crime,

marked the anniversary of the shooting Sunday by holding a vigil and passing out flyers in support of Mr. Goetz, United Press International reported from New York.]

[Mr. Goetz said he was gratified by the group's support. Asked if he planned to commemorate the shootings, he said: "You want an encore?" He added, "Last year I gave the country a Christmas present."]

Mr. Goetz still lives in his apartment on West 14th Street and makes his living calibrating electronic equipment. His defense fund has received about \$28,000 in contributions.

But he no longer rides the subway. Friends say he is leery of being spotted in public.

Of the four people who were shot, Darrell Cabey, 20, suffered

the most serious injuries. He remains hospitalized, paralyzed from the waist down, and doctors say he will be confined to a wheelchair the rest of his life.

An armed robbery charge against Mr. Cabey that was unrelated to the Goetz case was dropped in October because he was ruled mentally incompetent to stand trial. His lawyers have filed a \$50 million lawsuit against Mr. Goetz.

James Ramseur, 19, is in jail awaiting trial on charges that he and another man raped and beat a young woman on a Bronx rooftop in June.

Barry Allen, 19, is in jail awaiting trial on charges that he and an accomplice robbed a man of a gold neck chain at a Bronx housing project in October.

Troy Canty, 20, has been enrolled in a drug rehabilitation program since April, when he pleaded guilty to stealing \$14 from a video game apparatus and was placed on a year's probation. His lawyer also has filed a \$5-million civil suit against Mr. Goetz.

In the last month, the stories told by the young men have begun to conflict.

Mr. Cabey says that the other three youths approached Mr. Goetz with the intention of robbing him, but that he was neither traveling with them nor involved in the robbery attempt. He said he was shot because Mr. Goetz saw him talking to the others.

Mr. Ramseur says that Mr. Canty walked up to Mr. Goetz alone. He contends that he was sitting down next to Mr. Cabey when Mr. Goetz pulled his gun.

In testimony before the grand jury, Mr. Canty said he had asked Mr. Goetz for \$5. But three weeks ago, a police officer who arrived shortly after the shooting said that Mr. Canty told him, "We were gonna rob him, but he shot us first."

Israeli officials said Saturday that although Mr. Eitan is still on the government payroll, he is no longer associated with the Defense Ministry's Liaison Bureau for Scientific Affairs, which is being dismantled.

The bureau directed Israel's espionage operation in Washington involving the American who has been accused of spying for Israel, Jonathan Jay Pollard, Israeli officials said.

Israeli officials said they did not expect Mr. Eitan to be formally punished for his involvement in the Pollard affair.

AMERICAN TOPICS



EDIBLE REAL ESTATE — Laurel Butler puts the last frosting on the church steeple of a 4-foot by 40-foot gingerbread village she baked for a store in Bar Harbor, Maine. The 80 candy and gingerbread buildings are for sale, with the proceeds going to charity.

Film Critic Declares A Fox on Sequels

Paul A. Tananasi, film critic for the Washington Post, has condemned the current epidemic of film sequels with known stories and known stars, like "Godfather II," "Rocky IV" or the string of "Star Wars" and "Indiana Jones" films. This kind of thinking, he says, "scrupulously obeys the law of fast food — if people know what to expect beforehand, they'll flock to it, even if the product is second-rate."

"It wasn't always this way. The people who founded Hollywood — men like Louis B. Mayer, Harry Cohn, Sam Goldwyn, Karl Laemmle and Jack Warner — were uneducated, generally boorish and sometimes violent, but they knew what they liked and were willing to wager all they had that the public would like it, too."

"They were risk takers and they got rich. What's wrong with the New Hollywood isn't that it's too interested in making money, but quite the opposite — the studios just want to limit their losses. A sequel, a big-name star, is a kind of insurance policy."

Notes About People

Lieutenant General Vernon A. Walters, the chief U.S. delegate to the United Nations, says of the innumerable cocktail parties he attends, "I really don't mind these things. I wanna kill 'em."

with kindness." General Walters added, "Anyone who doesn't think you influence someone at a cocktail party has never been to one. A lot of these delegates, for better or worse, feel they've been neglected by the United States. I'm engaged in trying to repair that."

Albert Shanker, 57, is retiring as head of the New York City teachers' union local after 21 stormy years so he can devote all his time to the presidency of the parent organization, the American Federation of Teachers. He said, "The claims of both jobs have just been too much."

Princess Yasmin Aly Khan, the daughter of Rita Hayworth, the actress, and of the late Aly Khan, has given birth to her first child, a son, in New York. The princess, 35, is the guardian of her mother, who has Alzheimer's disease. The princess was married May 15 to Basil Embiricos, 36, heir to a Greek shipping fortune, but the two have since separated.

President Ronald Reagan and his wife, Nancy, never stopped smiling as they stood in the receiving line at the annual White House Christmas press party. Mr. Reagan was apparently keeping a private count. As the wife of one reporter shook his hand and moved along, the president turned to Mrs. Reagan and said, "That's 250."

Short Takes

When a bust of Martin Luther King Jr. is unveiled in the U.S. Capitol next month, it will be the first of scores of statues and portraits in that building of a black person, although a few unidentified blacks figure in murals. The unveiling will be part of the first observance Jan. 20 of a national holiday in honor of Dr. King. The late civil rights leader was born Jan. 15. Congress provided that the holiday fall on the third Monday of January.

Now that Rajneeshpuram, Oregon, is being disbanded by the followers of Bhagwan Shree Rajneesh, Helen J. Frye, a federal district judge in Portland, has ruled that the municipality was set up "to promote Rajneeshism" and was therefore an unconstitutional merging of church and state. The guru returned to India after pleading guilty to immigration fraud.

The autobiography of Lee Iacocca, the automobile executive who made Chrysler Corp. profitable again, has sold 2.5 million copies in hardback since it came out 14 months ago and is in its 48th printing by Bantam Books. Another Bantam issue, the autobiography of Chuck Yeager, America's leading test pilot in the 1940s and 1950s, is in its 12th printing and has sold a million copies since publication six months ago.

—Compiled by ARTHUR HIGBEE

Message With Access to U.S. House Secrets Is Charged as Spy

By Ruth Marcus

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Randy Jeffries, an employee of a spy agency that transcribes secrets in the House of Representatives, has been charged with spying for the Soviet Union after offering to sell secret documents to an undercover agent, the Federal Bureau of Investigation said.

An FBI agent testified Saturday in court hearing that Mr. Jeffries told an undercover agent posing as a Soviet official that he had in the Soviet Union 60 "sample" of classified material. Mr. Jeffries offered to deliver a complete package of three documents \$5,000, the agent testified.

The agent said Mr. Jeffries, a member for Acme Reporting admitted meeting with Soviet agents on two occasions and giving them portions of the documents.

Mr. Jeffries, 26, is charged with gathering and attempting to deliver national defense secrets to the Soviet Union. Mr. Jeffries, who was held without bond before a formal arraignment, made no statement during the brief hearing.

He is the 12th person charged in the United States with espionage this year.

In a statement, the FBI said Mr. Jeffries "obtained information related to the national defense of the United States by virtue of his employment" with Acme. "After obtaining the classified documents, Mr. Jeffries attempted to deliver them" Dec. 14 to the Soviet Military Office in Washington, the statement said.

A source familiar with the case said the documents were transcribing of closed hearings of the House Armed Services Committee. The source said the investigation of Mr. Jeffries began Dec. 14 when agents observed him at the Soviet Military Office.

In court Saturday, an FBI agent, Michael Giglia, said an undercover agent posing as a Soviet representative called Mr. Jeffries at his home Friday and arranged a meeting later that day at a Washington hotel.

Mr. Jeffries told the agent he had access to a bag full of top-secret and secret documents which were ripped up but which could be put back together and three other documents that were intact, Mr. Giglia said. Mr. Jeffries then "agreed to go to another location, pick up the three documents, and bring them back to the undercover agent," Mr. Giglia said.

He said Mr. Jeffries "also stated that he anticipated being able to deliver documents on a monthly basis as they became available."

An Acme official told the FBI that the company keeps copies of top-secret and secret documents in its safe and disposes of them "by ripping them by hand and placing them in the trash," Mr. Giglia said.

A court document stated that Mr. Jeffries was convicted of possession of heroin in 1983 and had received a one-year suspended sentence. The document said Mr. Jeffries had told court officials he used heroin and cocaine.

Acme's board chairman, Charles L. Richer, said Mr. Jeffries had worked as a "delivery person" at the company for six weeks and that the regular background check performed before hiring him did not turn up any problem. Among other

things, the individual is a former FBI employee.

Lane Bonner, an FBI spokesman, said Mr. Jeffries worked for the agency as a "support employee" from 1978 to 1980 in the identification division.

Mr. Jeffries is married and is the father of three.

■ **Israel Removes Official**

Rafael Eitan, the man who is said to have masterminded the Israeli espionage operation in Washington, has been removed from his post as the head of an intelligence unit in the Ministry of Defense and is expected to retire in the near future, The New York Times reported from Jerusalem.

1 Christmas Nuts-and-Bolts Story: The Logistics of Military Fruitcake

Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — For those expecting an army of friends and relatives over for Christmas, Senator Sam Nunn recommends this bit of Pentagon haute cuisine: the fighting man's fruitcake, also known as military Specification MIL-F-1499F, amended 1980.

The Georgia Democrat, chairman of the Senate Armed Services committee, read excerpts of its recipe to colleagues on the Senate floor recently as part of his campaign to tweak the Defense Department for needless bureaucracy.

"I would call this a 'Perfect Specification, Cost-Is-No-Object Fruitcake,'" Mr. Nunn said, reading from a Pentagon document detailing a proper way for military chefs to prepare the Christmas treat. The 18-page "cookbook" also includes six pages of sanitary standards for the kitchen to be met before baking can begin.

Item 3.3.1.2.1, on "blending and depositing," runs: "The fruitcake batter shall consist of equal parts by weight of cake batter specified in table I, and fruit-and-nut blend specified in Table II blended in such manner as to meet the requirements of 3.5."

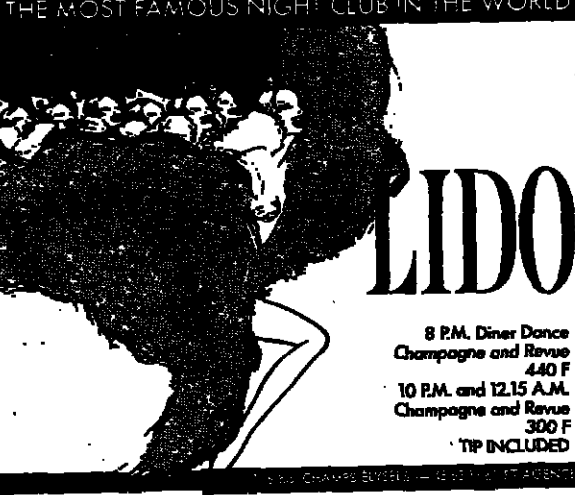
An addendum to the original instructions reduces tolerance levels for the size of candied cherries from 12.8 millimeters (0.49 inches) to 7 millimeters, and another section details the proper dimensions for a baked fruitcake:

"The finished product shall conform to the inside contour of the tin or can liner. There shall be no point on the top lid greater than 1/8 inch from the side of the can where the cake did not touch the lid during baking."

"The processing time shall be adjusted so that the batter portion is baked uniformly throughout to produce a finished product having no air, stringy or ungelatinized portions. When the cooled product is sectioned vertically and horizontally with a sharp knife, it shall not unbleed nor show any compression streaks, gummy centers, soggy cast, be excessively dry or over-processed, and shall display an even structure throughout."

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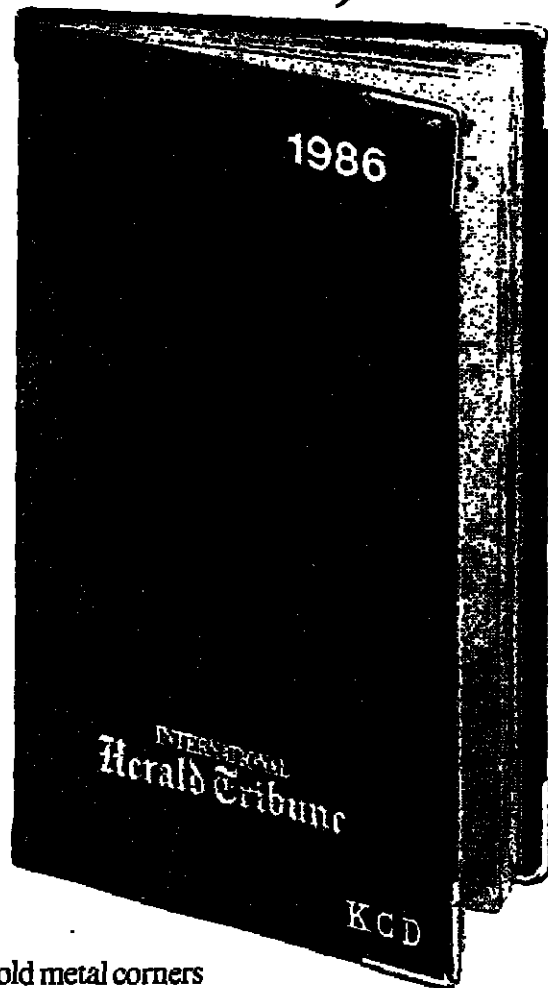
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A Dangerous Mirage?

The "star wars" missile defense program is moving steadily forward. Hundreds of research contracts have been let. Important technical advances have already been claimed. The Russians seem desperate to stop the program. "Star wars" is building a constituency.

Although it stoutly resists its formal name, the Strategic Defense Initiative has many tempting features. Since defensive systems stretch engineering and computer design to the limits, America is opening a high-technology race in which the Soviet Union will be hard pressed to keep up. That edge may compensate for the advantage the Russians gained in land-based missiles. Effective missile defenses might strengthen deterrence, and diminish catastrophe if deterrence failed.

As its proponents concede, a practical defense system may not be within immediate reach, but the pace of technical advance can be forced if enough resources are brought to bear, as with the Apollo shots to the moon. Even if the research effort should lead nowhere, Moscow may pay to buy it off. At the least the effort will spin off advanced technology for use in the commercial tussle with Japan.

So what's to lose? If "star wars" erodes deterrence, there is everything to lose.

The hard questions, unaddressed when President Reagan floated his vision in March 1983, remain unanswered: What combination of defensive and offensive systems might improve stability? Why should the Russians agree to limit offensive missiles? Will defense protect cities or only missile silos? If cities are to be defended, why not have civil defense, too?

The SDI is lurching forward, but no one is sure in what direction. Officials offer a potpourri of conflicting goals and justifications. Mr. Reagan talks of sharing the technology

with the Russians, but SDI officials prate about gaining strategic superiority. The lure of technology and contracts distorts the debate, stilling the doubts in laboratories and among allies. Even the technology may be a false promise, with little commercial spin-off.

Trying to build "star wars" now, says a critic, John Pike, "is roughly comparable to the Hayes administration trying to decide [in 1880] if it wanted to buy an air force." Technology can be forced forward by a few years, not by decades. So far the claims of progress by the SDI director, Lieutenant General James Abrahamson, have been such empty razzle-dazzle that federal scientists are repudiating them in embarrassment. They say experiments are designed to produce "stunts and demonstrations." A much heralded advance with a nuclear-powered X-ray laser now seems to rest on misinterpretation of a faulty instrument.

The illusion of progress contrived by General Abrahamson complements the unreality of Mr. Reagan's vision. Instead of setting clear standards for a new defense-based nuclear strategy, he has launched a \$25-billion juggernaut in pursuit of a technical fix for an undefined goal. When the juggernaut has finished blundering about, will the world be safer?

Without a clear guide, the SDI promises to be a thicket of dangerous illusions. Instead of winning Soviet concessions, it may force a buildup of new Soviet missiles. Instead of forcing new technology, it may mostly batter off civilian advances. Since any defense system must work better against a second strike than a first, "star wars" will come to appear offensive and so erode stability. Mr. Reagan has heard a voice from the stars. He hears the heavy burden of proving that it was no Siren's song.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

Listen to Yevtushenko

Whatever his merits as a poet, Yevgeny Yevtushenko's political ear is highly developed. A brilliant polemicist, he expresses the ideals of the Soviet Union's post-Stalin generation at shrewdly calculated moments of opportunity. When he and other writers dare to escalate their cry for freer speech, they stage a political event of major importance.

Let us first lighten their burden, invariably, the Kremlin responds to such dissent by charging that it plays into enemy hands. The Kremlin would do well to understand that cases like this bring no joy to thoughtful Americans. They deplore repression for the same reasons that motivate patriots like Mr. Yevtushenko. They believe that free pursuit of the truth is essential to progress, and to peace.

That certainly was Mr. Yevtushenko's argument before the censors mauled the text of his speech at this month's writers' congress. The poet pleaded with the efficiency-minded new Soviet leader, Mikhail Gorbachev. Recognize that Soviet farming is a mess because Stalin killed off "the precious agricultural wisdom" of millions of peasants, he urged. Recognize that Soviet industry cannot decently clothe its people because party hacks suppressed computer science in its infancy. Recognize that corrupt and inefficient elites will prey on the

Soviet population as long as scholars and writers are barred from criticism of the system. Recognize that the ideals of Soviet society will ring hollow as long as the most obvious facts about the Soviet revolution are suppressed.

Mr. Yevtushenko is saying that factory workers will not be creative until writers, too, are allowed to be. To which Americans would add that their discussions with the new Soviet regime would be greatly advanced if it learned to accept more honest discussion among its own people. Pursuing the truth about Trotsky and Stalin, Khrushchev and Brezhnev is not just an academic concern. It goes hand in hand with learning to deal with Ronald Reagan and to be wise about arms control.

As Mr. Yevtushenko put it, "Bureaucratic check marks indicating that an undertaking went over smoothly are still not the first signs of the long-awaited changes. Articles rhetorically calling for publicity are not the same as publicity itself." When the censors got through cutting this and other vital passages, Mr. Yevtushenko's appeal was reduced to just more rhetoric. But unless the poet has lost his fine sense of timing, Mr. Gorbachev has not heard the last of what some of the smartest Soviet people are thinking, and struggling to say.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

Secretary Shultz Is Right

It compels attention when a cabinet officer, having lost an important argument on the inside, goes public in dissent on the outside. Secretary of State George Shultz has done this now on the use of lie detectors.

Hard on the heels of a presidential directive extending polygraph examinations well beyond the intelligence agencies where their regular use is an established condition of employment, Mr. Shultz has said that he considers them unreliable and erratic. He adds: "The minute in this government I am told that I'm not trusted is the day that I leave."

Mr. Shultz was resoundingly right. In response, the president quickly excused him (and himself) from taking a test.

But the implications of the secretary's statement surely went beyond the immediate question of whether he himself would be asked to submit to a polygraph test. Having suggested that he would consider such a request an assault on his integrity and trustworthiness, he has surely also suggested that administering polygraph tests within his department would amount to an assault on the integrity and trustworthiness of his employees.

Lie detector tests are not simply intrusive. As Mr. Shultz has indicated, they are also fallible. They rest on a presumption of distrust. Rather than give a special dispensation to a single member of his government, a wise president would make plain that he does not want

in his cabinet anyone who would take the test.

From the start, the Reagan administration has tended to tilt hard to the security side of issues that involve a conflict between security and privacy. The past year's spy disclosures have enabled the administration to push forward its lie detector program. But the new directive has the look of a hasty catch-up meant to cover recent embarrassments and to avoid the burden of less intrusive security techniques or the shame of admitting how often the people in charge of protecting the government's secrets have been incompetent. It is the easiest thing in the world for these people, when one of their failures becomes prominent, to whine that they do not have enough special draconian laws and gimmicks to do the job. It is a form of covering up a faulty record by blaming it on something else.

The argument is made that the government has an evident, large and growing need to protect its secrets, and an unquestionable right to do so, and also that lie detectors are useful and can be used discreetly and respectfully. But against these claims must be set the dispiriting record of abuse of this instrument and the special alarms of intrusiveness it sets off.

It is good to have Secretary Shultz taking a stand on principle here. He is right. The government should listen to him and absorb the full implication of what he is saying.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

FROM OUR DEC. 23 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1910: British Mine Toll Is 341 Dead
LONDON — It is now certain that none of the men entombed [on Dec. 21] in the Yard mine, near Bolton, can be alive. But instead of 352, the authorities put the number of men who went below as 341. The reduction of the total number of victims still leaves the disaster the most serious in this country for nearly half a century. Rescue parties, working among great difficulties, found in one place a heap of 47 bodies of men and of boys evidently caught by the flames as they were hurrying to safety. The Morning Leader correspondent says the worst part of this is to come. Wagons full of coffins have been passing through the lines of watchers. The mine has been regarded as a model both by its owner and by colliery experts.

1935: Spy Ring Arrested in Belgium
LIEGE — Belgian police say they have put behind bars five members of a spy ring which furnished the German espionage service with valuable Belgian and French military secrets. The ring's specialty was smuggling documents into Luxembourg by pinning them on the underside of railway carriage seats with thumb tacks. After raids on the four men's homes by the police, who found a large number of incriminating documents, all four confessed. René Delauney, 33-year-old electrical technician and leader of the ring, said he got 46,000 francs for his activities during the past three months. The police claim to have proof that the men turned over papers to Dr. Brandt, of the German espionage service in Luxembourg.

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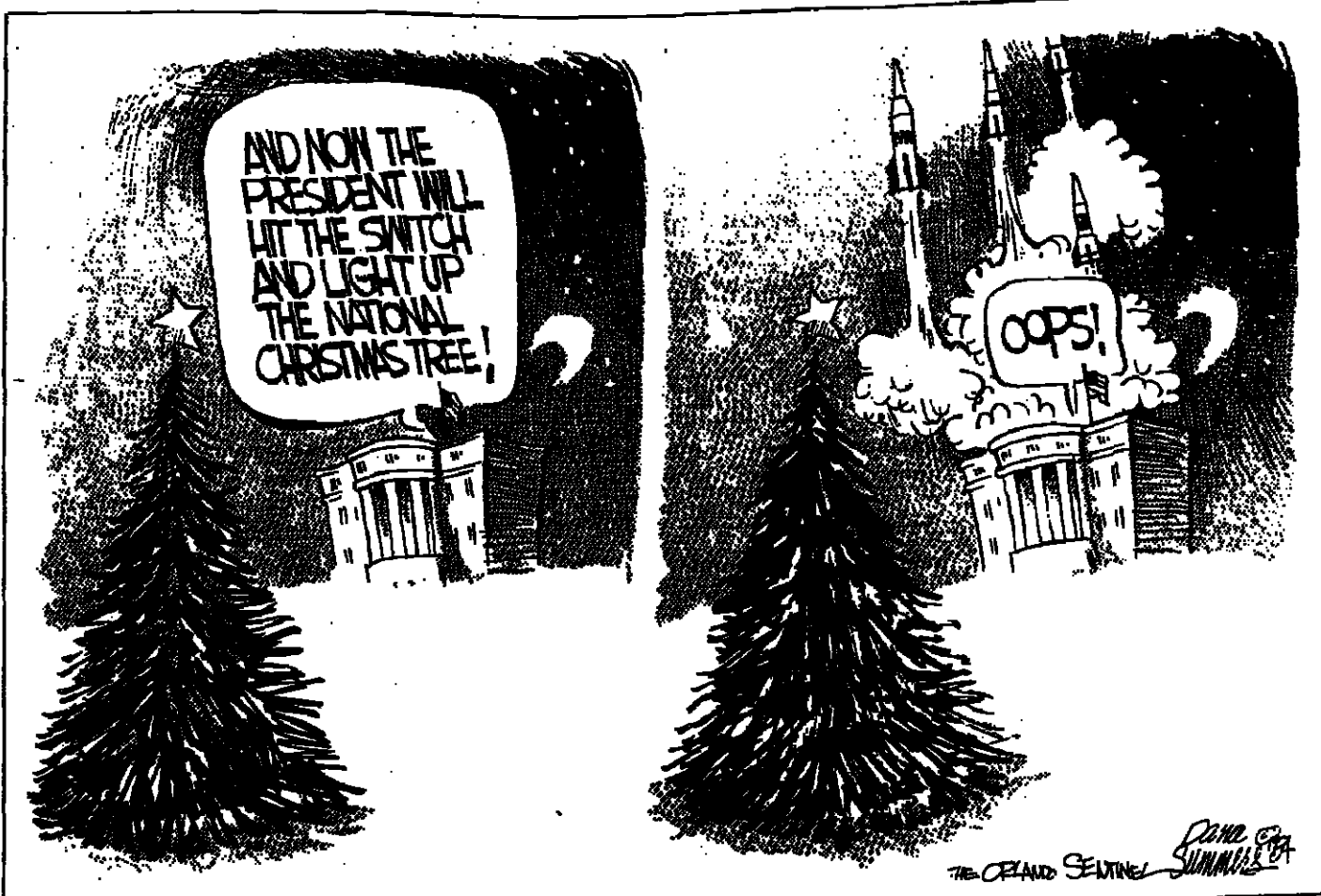
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The Narcotics Problem Is Bad and Getting Worse

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld

WASHINGTON — Drug abuse evolved in the 1960s and 1970s into a major concern of U.S. foreign policy, the focus being to close down the international drug trade. In the 1980s the depressing reality is that things get worse.

The Reagan administration claims major gains, including huge seizures, crop eradication and substitution programs, as well as law enforcement campaigns against, especially, the coca growers and distributors of South America and Central America. Still, from or through a score of nations, tens of thousands of tons of drugs a year flow into the fabulous U.S. market. The supplies of cocaine may have quadrupled in the Reagan time. It gets cheaper and more plentiful. There are said to be 5,000 new American users every day.

Only in Afghanistan, where the Soviet invasion has had the effect of curtailing poppy cultivation, is the drug situation improving.

While coca brought income to peasants whose alternative was misery, Latin Americans could live, uneasily, with the traffic. When local abuse started spreading and in particular when the profits created autonomous centers of power that defied government authority and even toppled governments, Latin was seized with true concern. Not just North American nagging but their own alarm spurs their policy now.

Drugs are still seen in the United States mainly as a problem of personal lives or, at worst, class blight. But in countries with weaker institutions, drugs become a threat to the national integrity —

in Mexico, Colombia, Peru, Bolivia, Jamaica, the Bahamas and elsewhere. Persistent allegations made against the head of the National Guard, one of whose accusers was found headless not long ago, indicate total rottenness at the core in Panama.

All this has produced some nasty inter-American political vibrations. For years people in the United States have felt that the Latins were subverting them with their supply, but now some of the Latins feel that the United States is subverting them with its demand. What they previously saw as a gringo problem has become a Latin problem for which, in their minds, the United States remains ultimately responsible. The mood seems to be one of building recrimination and tension. The prudent expectation is that it will darken.

The Reagan administration has directed special rage at Cuba and Nicaragua for suspected complicity in the drug traffic. It is hard to believe that no drug money flows into subversion or terrorism connected to these countries. Still, if Cuba and Nicaragua felt off the map the stuff would keep coming through in immense quantities. That puts the United States in the situation of having to work out these menacing problems with friendly countries with which it is conducting a great deal of other difficult and necessary business at the same time.

Politically it is difficult for Latin leaders to ask their publics to make economic sacrifices and

accept unavoidably high-visibility anti-drug cooperation with the United States. They can see the relatively small size of U.S. compensatory aid programs and the U.S. inability to protect Latin societies against the personal and institutional violence of the drug traffic. They can hear frustrated Americans threatening to retaliate against the trade and aid of countries whose anti-drug cooperation is found wanting. Knowing of the exploding and apparently insatiable U.S. demand, they can be forgiven for wondering if Washington is a reliable and compassionate ally in this deadly war.

The fight against drugs tends to stiffen those who get bound up in it — to make them think that others are lazy and permissive and to turn them to ideas that not everyone is yet ready for. Those ideas include using the military to intercept drug ships and planes; making the war against drugs the very highest priority; legalizing drugs to take the profit out of the trade; toughening the law or suspending certain constitutional protections. A greater agitation of rough-edged ideas like these is one price that society is probably going to have to pay for its past indifference and neglect.

Something else: A notion persists in many U.S. quarters that a certain noncommittal or "recreational" use of drugs is permissible; anyway it's not the worst thing in the world. Many members of the educated classes prefer to concentrate their minds on the abstract horrors of nuclear war. But drugs are the worst thing in the world, and they are real.

The Washington Post

About a Winter Feast and Our Secular Possibilities

By William Pfaff

PARIS — If Western society is largely secularized today — and it is — why bother with Christmas? By now Christmas has become, for most, a secular affair, a vestigial commercial enterprise exploiting symbols that are wrenched from their setting, gutted and sentimentalized, turned to profit and entertainment. One might reasonably think it better to go back to the pure paganism of celebrating the winter solstice with bonfires, rather than carry on with this blasphemous parody of the Christian feast.

And yet... The Christmas celebration of the present pay dumb but significant tribute to the origins of a civilization. Secular though the West may be today, the best, and sometimes the worst, in its values, behavior, expectations and view of history and life derive from the religion of its origins. The ideas of progressive and redemptive development in individual lives and in history, of individual destiny and individual responsibility, which characterize the West, are derived from Christianity and Judaism. These differ fundamentally from the ideas of the major Asian religions that existence is a burden to be submitted to, or to be escaped.

The essential theological meaning of Christmas is that God became man. This is not religious history, it is a radical notion. The Greek god mingled familiarly with men and women and underwent passion and weakness, but he remained immortal. The God of the Old Testament was not only immortal but omnipotent, while majestically intervening in the affairs of the worldly humans He had created. In Christianity God becomes fully a human being, subjected to the violence, suffering, injustice and mortality of human life. This is not something gods were supposed to do.

Christmas celebrates this mortality of God, the central event in the history of the West — since even if the event did not occur, even if Bethlehem, the manger, the shepherds and kings, Mary and Joseph and Jesus were all total invention, nothing, nonetheless, was ever the same again in Western civilization. Western civilization has been shaped by this religion. But what, then, is implied when a large majority no longer accept religion? Religion offers reason to deal with the world with a certain reserve, since

the existence of immortality makes it possible to hold historical events as less than ultimately serious. If a just God exists, things will be sorted out outside of historical time. This idea is both consoling for the poor, the sick and the persecuted — and intimidating for the powerful and successful. For them there are always those troubling texts about the impossibility of serving both God and mammon, the camel that must go through the needle's eye, the rich man and Lazarus.

Secular man, though, has no reason to think that justice is going to be sorted out after the curtain of time falls. What is he to do? What distance can he take from time and history? What significance can Christmas have to him? It is an aspect of the fundamental ethical question posed to a non-religious society: Why live by any standard other than pure self-interest and self-aggrandizement, if life is isolated, without larger significance, extinguished at the end?

Answers exist, of course. Some are empirical (altruism pays; cooperation provides its own justification); others involve a form of stoicism, an existential ethic dictating that one behaves well because that is what one chooses to do.

But a religious man or woman today makes much the same choice. In the contemporary world the Pascalian wager that God exists demands a bigger stake than perhaps ever before. One simply has to argue that however absurd the idea may be of an omnipotent God, it is less absurd than the alternatives. It is (to make what theologians call the teleological argument) less absurd than to think that the physical universe as we know it — in its infinity of space and multiplication of solar systems, born in unthinkable explosion and vanishing into antimatter — and the intimacy and intensity of botanical and biological symmetries, not to speak of self-conscious man himself, are the product of hazard. Or so this writer says.

In either case, the winter feast, pagan or Christian, offers justification to us stoics, existential or Christian, that life itself wages as well as wanes, like the winter light and that there are possibilities of redemption, whether it be of one life or of the collectivity of lives, in how we conduct ourselves.

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The Capers of the Keeper That Didn't Shock France

By William Safire

PARIS — A "keeper," in newspaper parlance, is a story held for publication at a time when it can have the most political effect. This too-careful timing of news is frowned on in America as advocacy journalism. Columnists and editorial writers are expected to time their blasts to influence lawmakers and voters because we are licensed mind-benders, but news page reporting that happens to go to print just before a vote suggests manipulation by the media.

What looks to me like a Parisian "keeper" was employed recently to affect American support for funding of the 40-year-old fight to prevent takeover of all of Europe's labor movement by Communists.

On Nov. 27 a left-wing daily in Paris, Liberation, which is bidding for the circulation of the more sober-sided Le Monde, splashed a piece originating in a tax-exempt foundation in Washington supported by Greenpeace, Playboy and the Gannett Foundation, among others. The story was about "secret funding" of anti-Communist labor unions in France by the National Endowment for Democracy. That is the Washington outfit set up two years ago by the Reagan administration to channel money to those political parties and unions struggling to protect free elections and democratic values abroad.

Not much fuss was raised in France, but in Washington some congressmen professed to be shocked at the revelation that the NED was doing the job it had been set up to do. As a New York Times article pointed out, the Liberation story came at a pivotal time for the endowment, just before a Senate House committee was to decide its

1986 appropriation. A year ago a similar story broke just before the House voted, causing panicky representatives to cut all funds for the anti-Communist campaign. (The funds were restored in a House-Senate conference.) A pattern of leftist "keepers" to halt aid to help free unions protect democracy is emerging.

To undermine the endowment, the aroused Democratic congressmen demanded to know why any money was going into a country like France, which is a functioning democracy. Why didn't the United States give such aid only to democratic institutions in the Third World? Was it trying to destabilize the Socialist government of Francois Mitterrand?

The answer to that is plain to anyone aware of organized labor's struggle to resist Communist takeover in Europe. Since the end of World War II, Communist organizers have targeted labor unions as their central source of power. They have concentrated on strategic industries like mines and electricity; in Britain not so long ago, the coal miners profoundly influenced the party that controlled the government, and even now their leader is trying to form a West European pro-Soviet alliance.

In France, Communist-run unions represent 1.3 million workers, with political cells in every factory; at a time of crisis they could paralyze the country. But 900,000 other workers are represented by the anti-Communist Force Ouvrière; fortunately, they are predominant in aerospace.

The man who sensibly and properly steered about \$1 million into the free labor unions in France is Irving

Brown of the AFL-CIO, who at 74 is legendary in Europe as the defender of free unionism. He says, "I can't understand the logic of not helping to protect democracy where it exists."

When the story broke in Paris, free labor did not run for cover. Force Ouvrière said it was proud to be associated with the AFL-CIO, adding that many recipients were union organizers forced out of Poland and Afghanistan. The scandal fizzled.

In Washington, the leftist alliance failed again. After some congressmen pressed the endowment's directors to agree to make public all grants, conference appropriated \$18 million, the

same as last year. However, the harassment exacted its toll. The portion to be given out by organized labor was reduced, which takes funds from the channel in which they have been most effectively used. Moreover, the anti-anti-Communist network is being torn apart. The verbatim deliberations of the NED, in the hope of intimidating applicants.

The endowment infuriates the left because its money is put to good use. Next November, at appropriations time, look for another eye-popping revelation by the dwindling clutch of activist congressional staffers and advocacy journalists. Objective editors may then ask: Why the "keeper?"

The New York Times

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Liberty: Some Questions

The attack on the USS Liberty in 1967 — mentioned in The Washington Post editorial "Israel: Spying on a Friend" (Nov. 28) — was preceded by seven hours of low-level aircraft reconnaissance and was requested by a torpedo boat commander who, while 28 miles away on a boat with a maximum speed of 28 knots, supposedly had the Liberty plotted on his radar traveling at 30 knots away from him. Approaching to within 550 yards, two torpedo boat commanders identified the ship as a rusted-out Egyptian cattle scow, the El-Queir.

What the U.S. government ignores are the facts that the torpedo boat radar had a maximum range of 12 to 15 miles, the freshly painted Liberty was traveling at 5 knots (with a top

speed of 18 knots) and the El-Queir had half the beam and one-quarter the displacement of the Liberty, was 180 feet shorter and had nothing like the Liberty's array of antennas.

The result of the Israeli shooting, along with the 34 dead and 171 wounded, was 821 rocket and cannon holes and a 40-foot torpedo hole.

What the survivors are most angry about is the aborted rescue attempt. The USS Saratoga launched 16 aircraft to the assistance. They would have arrived overhead prior to the torpedo attack. Somebody recalled them. The Department of the Navy, after conducting what it repeatedly insists was a "complete investigation," has been unable to tell us why.

JOSEPH L. MEADORS,
USS Liberty Veterans Association,
Woodinville, Washington.

A U.S. Pact With Israel Makes Sense

By Wolf Blitzer

WASHINGTON — This is a good time for America and Israel to start moving more seriously toward a formal defense pact. It would be in the best interests of both.

Washington and Jerusalem must take quick steps to curtail the damage caused by the arrest last month of Jonathan Jay Pollard, an American intelligence analyst accused of selling information to Israel. The two countries have some serious thinking to do about the state of their relationship. While making certain that the Pollard affair does not happen again, they would do well to consider a formal security agreement.

On the surface it may sound ridiculous to press this notion now, at a time when the two countries are at odds. But that is precisely the reason to accelerate a project that has apparently been gaining currency for some time among Israeli and U.S. officials.

Washington was understandably upset by the Pollard case, and U.S.-Israeli cooperation on military and intelligence matters has slowed somewhat since the case came to light. It would, however, be a mistake to prolong this slowdown. The United States suffers when it punishes Israel in this way, since Israel makes a considerable contribution to American national security. It makes no sense for Washington to weaken Israel's intelligence-gathering capabilities.

When analysts at the State Department, the Pentagon or the CIA can back their routine exchange of information with the Israeli Embassy in Washington, government officials in Israel quickly retaliate by sharing less of their information with the U.S. Embassy in Tel Aviv.

The end result of any go-slow in intelligence cooperation is less knowledge for both countries about terrorist activities, Soviet military capabilities, radical Arab politics and other subjects of mutual interest. Who benefits? The Russians, their radical Arab allies and terrorists.

Ironically, Mr. Pollard's arrest came just as U.S.-Israeli strategic cooperation reached a new high. In the past two years Haifa has emerged as a major American naval facility in the eastern Mediterranean. The two countries have engaged in joint military maneuvers, medical evacuation exercises and extensive contingency planning. Israel is allowing the Voice of America to build a powerful radio transmitter on its territory, and Jerusalem has agreed to participate in the initial research and development of the Strategic Defense Initiative.

America also has important interests in the Arab world. How would the Arab states react to a formal pact? Most Arab leaders understand that Washington and Jerusalem have a de facto alliance, and they recognize that America would not allow Israel to disappear. A signed document would merely confirm this, and America's hands in dealing with the Middle East would not be tied much more than they are at present. There would, however, be less room for confusion and unpleasant surprises.

There might be some disadvantages in the Arab world. How would could Israel undertake unilateral military actions against the Arabs if it were part of a formal pact? Would it be able to strike against PLO headquarters in Tunisia, knock out an Iraqi nuclear reactor, send forces to rescue hostages in Entebbe or invade Lebanon? Probably not — not without formal consultation.

But in the long run, for most Israelis the added sense of security would probably be worth the price — especially as the skyrocketing cost of weaponry continues to cripple the Israeli economy. Some Israelis would surely oppose a pact, and many would complain about the loss of independence. But there is an emerging consensus among both Labor and Likud leaders that Israel's long-term interests would benefit by putting the alliance in writing. Israeli leaders tend to be legalistic negotiators, and most would undoubtedly feel more secure with such formal codification.

In addition, Israelis would be more confident about their ability to meet future security threats, and as a result many would be encouraged to take more risks for peace.

The benefits outweigh the risks. Let America and Israel turn the Pollard mishap to mutual advantage.

The writer is Washington correspondent of The Jerusalem Post and author of Between Washington and Jerusalem: A Reporter's Notebook. He contributed this column to The New York Times.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and must contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

A Low-Tech Problem

According to your series of reports on Europe's new approaches to competition, France is relatively well positioned as far as high-tech telecommunications are concerned. But try to find a working coin telephone in the Gare du Nord in Paris.

ROBERT JOHNSTON,
New York

It's Certifiably 'Goes'

I hope William Safire enjoyed as much as I did the letter from Scott Charles (Dec. 7) about the talker's goose. Of course, had the talker consulted his dictionary he would have known that the plural is "geese."

PETER HALL,
Sioux, Malaysia

Prices may vary according to market conditions and other factors.

Dec. 19

[illegible]

ALIA

[illegible][illegible]

75 Colgate Natl Automobiles	15%	'97 Mar	118%	12.71	11.76
58 Ingersoll-Rand Indl	13%	'95 Oct	167	11.98	11.68
CA Macdonald Dow	10	1994 Feb	84	11.54	11.45

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175 Mexico	187½ '97 Jul	107½ 16.91
75 Pemex Petroleos Mexic	177½ '86 Nov	182 14.71
50 Modonelli Douptas Fin	17 '89 Feb	182¼ 15.97

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HIGHEST CURRENT YIELDS									
72	Mexico	1880	37	Jul	1879	1491	727		
76	Paraguay	Paraguay Republic	1870	37	Jul	1879	1491	727	
78	Guatemala	Guatemala Republic	1870	37	Jul	1879	1491	727	
80	El Salvador	El Salvador Republic	1870	37	Jul	1879	1491	727	
82	Honduras	Honduras Republic	1870	37	Jul	1879	1491	727	
84	Nicaragua	Nicaragua Republic	1870	37	Jul	1879	1491	727	
86	Costa Rica	Costa Rica Republic	1870	37	Jul	1879	1491	727	
88	Panama	Panama Republic	1870	37	Jul	1879	1491	727	
90	Dominican Republic	Dominican Republic	1870	37	Jul	1879	1491	727	
92	Haiti	Haiti Republic	1870	37	Jul	1879	1491	727	
94	Cuba	Cuba Republic	1870	37	Jul	1879	1491	727	
96	Colombia	Colombia Republic	1870	37	Jul	1879	1491	727	
98	Venezuela	Venezuela Republic	1870	37	Jul	1879	1491	727	
100	Peru	Peru Republic	1870	37	Jul	1879	1491	727	
102	Ecuador	Ecuador Republic	1870	37	Jul	1879	1491	727	
104	Bolivia	Bolivia Republic	1870	37	Jul	1879	1491	727	
106	Paraguay	Paraguay Republic	1870	37	Jul	1879	1491	727	
108	Uruguay	Uruguay Republic	1870	37	Jul	1879	1491	727	
110	Argentina	Argentina Republic	1870	37	Jul	1879	1491	727	
112	Chile	Chile Republic	1870	37	Jul	1879	1491	727	
114	Brazil	Brazil Republic	1870	37	Jul	1879	1491	727	
116	Guatemala	Guatemala Republic	1870	37	Jul	1879	1491	727	
118	El Salvador	El Salvador Republic	1870	37	Jul	1879	1491	727	
120	Honduras	Honduras Republic	1870	37	Jul	1879	1491	727	
122	Nicaragua	Nicaragua Republic	1870	37	Jul	1879	1491	727	
124	Costa Rica	Costa Rica Republic	1870	37	Jul	1879	1491	727	
126	Panama	Panama Republic	1870	37	Jul	1879	1491	727	
128	Dominican Republic	Dominican Republic	1870	37	Jul	1879	1491	727	
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132	Cuba	Cuba Republic	1870	37	Jul	1879	1491	727	
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136	Venezuela	Venezuela Republic	1870	37	Jul	1879	1491	727	
138	Peru	Peru Republic	1870	37	Jul	1879	1491	727	
140	Ecuador	Ecuador Republic	1870	37	Jul	1879	1491	727	
142	Bolivia	Bolivia Republic	1870	37	Jul	1879	1491	727	
144	Paraguay	Paraguay Republic	1870	37	Jul	1879	1491	727	
146	Uruguay	Uruguay Republic	1870	37	Jul	1879	1491	727	
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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
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Prices may vary according to market conditions and other factors.*

Prices may vary according to market conditions and other factors.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1983

Yield									
Amrl		Security	%	Mkt	High	Low	Yield	Net	Libr
					Price	Net	Libr	Cur	
GERMANY									
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OTC consolidated trading for week ended Friday.

CONVERTIBLE BONDS

Ant	Security	% Mat	Price	Conv. Parity	Conv. Price	Yield	Ant	Security	% Mat	Price	Conv. Parity	Conv. Price	Yield
EUROPE													
10	Alcoa 2.50	25	100	100	100	100	10	Alcoa 2.50	25	100	100	100	100
11	Alcoa 2.50	25	100	100	100	100	11	Alcoa 2.50	25	100	100	100	100
12	Alcoa 2.50	25	100	100	100	100	12	Alcoa 2.50	25	100	100	100	100
13	Alcoa 2.50	25	100	100	100	100	13	Alcoa 2.50	25	100	100	100	100
14	Alcoa 2.50	25	100	100	100	100	14	Alcoa 2.50	25	100	100	100	100
15	Alcoa 2.50	25	100	100	100	100	15	Alcoa 2.50	25	100	100	100	100
16	Alcoa 2.50	25	100	100	100	100	16	Alcoa 2.50	25	100	100	100	100
17	Alcoa 2.50	25	100	100	100	100	17	Alcoa 2.50	25	100	100	100	100
18	Alcoa 2.50	25	100	100	100	100	18	Alcoa 2.50	25	100	100	100	100
19	Alcoa 2.50	25	100	100	100	100	19	Alcoa 2.50	25	100	100	100	100
20	Alcoa 2.50	25	100	100	100	100	20	Alcoa 2.50	25	100	100	100	100
21	Alcoa 2.50	25	100	100	100	100	21	Alcoa 2.50	25	100	100	100	100
22	Alcoa 2.50	25	100	100	100	100	22	Alcoa 2.50	25	100	100	100	100
23	Alcoa 2.50	25	100	100	100	100	23	Alcoa 2.50	25	100	100	100	100
24	Alcoa 2.50	25	100	100	100	100	24	Alcoa 2.50	25	100	100	100	100
25	Alcoa 2.50	25	100	100	100	100	25	Alcoa 2.50	25	100	100	100	100
26	Alcoa 2.50	25	100	100	100	100	26	Alcoa 2.50	25	100	100	100	100
27	Alcoa 2.50	25	100	100	100	100	27	Alcoa 2.50	25	100	100	100	100
28	Alcoa 2.50	25	100	100	100	100	28	Alcoa 2.50	25	100	100	100	100
29	Alcoa 2.50	25	100	100	100	100	29	Alcoa 2.50	25	100	100	100	100
30	Alcoa 2.50	25	100	100	100	100	30	Alcoa 2.50	25	100	100	100	100
31	Alcoa 2.50	25	100	100	100	100	31	Alcoa 2.50	25	100	100	100	100
32	Alcoa 2.50	25	100	100	100	100	32	Alcoa 2.50	25	100	100	100	100
33	Alcoa 2.50	25	100	100	100	100	33	Alcoa 2.50	25	100	100	100	100
34	Alcoa 2.50	25	100	100	100	100	34	Alcoa 2.50	25	100	100	100	100
35	Alcoa 2.50	25	100	100	100	100	35	Alcoa 2.50	25	100	100	100	100
36	Alcoa 2.50	25	100	100	100	100	36	Alcoa 2.50	25	100	100	100	100
37	Alcoa 2.50	25	100	100	100	100	37	Alcoa 2.50	25	100	100	100	100
38	Alcoa 2.50	25	100	100	100	100	38	Alcoa 2.50	25	100	100	100	100
39	Alcoa 2.50	25	100	100	100	100	39	Alcoa 2.50	25	100	100	100	100
40	Alcoa 2.50	25	100	100	100	100	40	Alcoa 2.50	25	100	100	100	100
4							4						

HIGHEST CURRENT YIELDS

On convertibles having a conversion premium of less than 10%.

20	Refrigerator 21.25	25%	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	20	Refrigerator 21.25	25%	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2
21	Alcoa 2.50	25	100	100	100	100	21	Alcoa 2.50	25	100	100	100	100
22	Alcoa 2.50	25	100	100	100	100	22	Alcoa 2.50	25	100	100	100	100
23	Alcoa 2.50	25	100	100	100	100	23	Alcoa 2.50	25	100	100	100	100
24	Alcoa 2.50	25	100	100	100	100	24	Alcoa 2.50	25	100	100	100	100
25	Alcoa 2.50	25	100	100	100	100	25	Alcoa 2.50	25	100	100	100	100
26	Alcoa 2.50	25	100	100	100	100	26	Alcoa 2.50	25	100	100	100	100
27	Alcoa 2.50	25	100	100	100	100	27	Alcoa 2.50	25	100	100	100	100
28	Alcoa 2.50	25	100	100	100	100	28	Alcoa 2.50	25	100	100	100	100
29	Alcoa 2.50	25	100	100	100	100	29	Alcoa 2.50	25	100	100	100	100
30	Alcoa 2.50	25	100	100	100	100	30	Alcoa 2.50	25	100	100	100	100
31	Alcoa 2.50	25	100	100	100	100	31	Alcoa 2.50	25	100	100	100	100
32	Alcoa 2.50	25	100	100	100	100	32	Alcoa 2.50	25	100	100	100	100
33	Alcoa 2.50	25	100	100	100	100	33	Alcoa 2.50	25	100	100	100	100
34	Alcoa 2.50	25	100	100	100	100	34	Alcoa 2.50	25	100	100	100	100
35	Alcoa 2.50	25	100	100	100	100	35	Alcoa 2.50	25	100	100	100	100
36	Alcoa 2.50	25	100	100	100	100	36	Alcoa 2.50	25	100	100	100	100
37	Alcoa 2.50	25	100	100	100	100	37	Alcoa 2.50	25	100	100	100	100
38	Alcoa 2.50	25	100	100	100	100	38	Alcoa 2.50	25	100	100	100	100
39	Alcoa 2.50	25	100	100	100	100	39	Alcoa 2.50	25	100	100	100	100
40	Alcoa 2.50	25	100	100	100	100	40	Alcoa 2.50	25	100	100	100	100

Explanation of Symbols

CO	Canadian dollar	SDR	Special Drawing Rights
CU	Cuban Convertible Unit	Y	Yield
EU	European Unit of Account	SPR	Special Premium Price
DM	Deutsche Mark	SPR	Special Premium Price

New Eurobond Issues

Compiled by Laurence Desvillettes from information supplied by European bond traders.

Issuer	Amount (millions)	Mat.	Coup. %	Price	End week	Terms
FIXED RATE NOTES						
Lyonnais	\$150	1993	libor	100	99.90	Interest pegged to 6-month offered rate for Eurodollars. Callable at par in 1988. Fees 0.10%. Denominations \$10,000. Payable Jan. 17.
Bank of Finland	DM 250	1996	1/4	100	99.36	Over 3-month Libor. Minimum coupon 8%. Noncallable. Fees 0.05%. Payable Jan. 8.
COUPON						
San Coal & Community	\$100	1996	9%	100%	99.38	Noncallable. Sinking fund to start in 1992. Payable Jan. 22.
Bank	\$125	1996	9%	100%	98.75	Noncallable. Denominations \$10,000. Payable Jan. 16.
Bank	\$300	2016	9%	100	98.75	Noncallable. Payable Jan. 23.
Foncier de	¥15,000	1996	6%	101%	—	Callable at 102 in 1992. Payable Jan. 29.
Bank	¥10,000	1996	6%	100%	99.00	Noncallable. Payable Jan. 9.
Bank	¥20,000	1996	8	101%	—	Noncallable. Redeemable at maturity at 101.50 yen per dollar for a total of \$110.2 million. Payable Jan. 17.
Bank	¥20,000	1993	6%	101	99.75	Noncallable. Payable Jan. 30.
TY-LINKED						
Bank	\$60	2000	5 1/2	100	97.50	Noncallable. Convertible at 218 pence per share and at 1,400 dollar per pound sterling. Payable Jan. 8.

Bankers See an Early Rush of Issues

Continued from Page 7

owned oil company, offered 10-year bonds at a yield of 9.21 percent. It is interesting to witness the yield curve is collapsing, bond-market rates narrowing and money-market rates and money-market rates virtually flatly inverted — with one-month money 1/4 point more expensive than three- or six-month and 1/16 point more expensive than one-year funds.

October, investors could pick percentage points by buying rather than putting on 12-month deposits. Currently, the 12-month rate is at 10 1/2 percent, while the 12-month rate for 1990 is at 10 1/4 percent.

Experts interpret this to mean that the high inflation premium that has been built into long-term rates is coming down. They say that the fall in oil prices and the steady price in other commodities after the dollar moves to fiscal prudence in the United States and the generally low rates of economic expansion throughout the world all contribute to a perceptible lowering of

fears that inflation is an imminent danger.

And, of course, it feeds the long-held view that short-term rates must drop to re-establish the normal upward slope of yields from shortest dated to longest dated.

Meanwhile, the flat yield short-term curve has shut the market for floating-rate notes. That was to have been expected in any event since the major takers of paper are banks and they are too occupied closing their books for the year to look at new issues.

The only borrower to tap the market was Crédit Lyonnais, which paid no margin over the six-month London interbank offered rate. This is the lowest cost any French issuer has yet paid in the FRN market. Another notable feature was that the lead manager, Lehman Brothers, as in its previous issue for the World Bank, acted as sole manager and underwriter. In Lehman Brothers' view, this helped keep the price of the paper relatively steady at 99.93.

The European market was relatively active with U.S. issuers — Syntex and CSX — who could benefit from swapping the proceeds into dollars. The coupon rates on the yen bonds are rather inflexible,

which means that a top credit-rated U.S. corporate cannot set a low enough coupon on the yen bond to make the swap into dollars sufficiently attractive. By contrast, the lower rated companies can save about half a percentage point by doing the swap rather than tapping the dollar market directly.

The CSX issue traded best because it offered the highest coupon — 6 1/2 percent, although the yield to investors was less because of the premium offering price of 100 1/2. Syntex offered a coupon of 6 1/2 percent at an issue price of 101 and Crédit Lyonnais a coupon of 6 1/2 with an issue price of 101. Both issues traded at discounts of around 2 1/2 points.

Sumitomo Metal offered a higher coupon of 8 percent (with an issue price of 101 1/2), but the higher coupon reflects the fact that the principal will be repaid in dollars at a fixed exchange rate of 181.50 — leaving holders of the paper bearing the exchange risk if the yen has appreciated more than that in 10 years' time.

The only European currency offering was a 250-million-DM floating-rate note for Union Bank of Finland, carrying a capped coupon of 8 percent.

Prices Higher Despite Lack Of Rate Cut

By Mary Tobin
United Press International

NEW YORK — The Federal Reserve's liberal injection of reserves into the banking system last week offset disappointment over its failure to lower the discount rate, leaving prices sharply higher.

The Fed's open-market activities bought purchases Thursday

U.S. CREDIT MARKETS

and system repurchase agreements, or repos, on Friday — "underscoring its inclination to err on the side of ease," said Henry Kaufman, chief economist at Salomon Brothers Inc.

The benchmark 30-year Treasury bond, the 9 1/2-percent coupon due in 2015, hit a high of 106, with a 9.28-percent yield, right after the Fed's Friday repo and gave back only 1/4 point on profit-taking to close at 105 1/2, with a yield of 9.32 percent. That represents a price gain of 5 points in two weeks.

"The market remained in an upbeat mood despite some disappointment over the failure to cut the discount rate," William V. Sullivan, Jr., senior vice president at Dean Witter Reynolds, said. "Most people believe the Fed's open market activity was aggressive and a prelude to that move."

There was some disappointment over the Commerce Department's "flash" estimate that gross national product is growing at a 3.2-percent annual rate in the fourth quarter, but that was offset by the downward revision in third-quarter growth from 4.3 percent to 3 percent.

Mr. Kaufman said that it was not the Fed's practice to change policy on the basis of predictions and "the GNP flash has generally been an unreliable predictor."

Philip Braverman, economist at Briggs & Stratton & Co., said it was now less likely that a cut in the discount rate would be made until January. "Nevertheless, any rise in rates now should be perceived as an opportunity to take on positions," he said. When rates rise, bond prices fall.

While Treasury long bond prices were up by as much as 2 1/2 points, short-maturity notes were up only 1/4 point and T-bill rates climbed by 7 to 9 basis points.

Corporate bond prices rose 1/4 to 1 1/4 points and new issue yields scaled fell 13 to 38 basis points.

No new corporate issues were scheduled for the Christmas week.

U.S. Takeover Financing Dominates Market

By Carl Gewirtz
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Financing of hostile U.S. takeovers continues to be big business in the international credit market.

GAF Corp. was soliciting banks to provide \$1.5 billion for its takeover bid of Union Carbide Corp. while Freeport-McMoran Inc. and its partners Wagner & Brown were seeking \$1.3 billion for their bid for MidCon Corp.

GAF is seeking only a bridging loan for one year. Lenders will be paid 2 1/2 percentage points over the London interbank offered rate or 1 1/2 points over the prime — temptingly large fees for banks who nowadays count their loan charges in basis points, or hundredths of a percentage point.

GAF is asking for replies by no later than Dec. 24. It will pay 1/2 percent as a commitment fee until it actually draws the loan and a 1/4-percent kill fee if the merger never goes through and the loan is never drawn.

Freeport-McMoran is seeking an 8-year loan, but the terms it is offering to pay were not divulged. In the Euro-commercial paper market, bankers report that demand for these short-term credits is waning, with non-bank investors taking an ever larger share of the paper offered.

The latest to tap this market is Saga Petroleum of Norway, which will be seeking up to \$250 million. Four banks have been appointed to distribute the paper; Citicorp, Credit Suisse First Boston, Morgan Stanley and Merrill Lynch.

From Finland, Kansallis-Osake-Pankki has named Morgan Guaranty and Shearson Lehman Bros. to market as much as \$300 million in the form of either commercial paper or certificates of deposit. Also in the market is Union Bank of Finland, which has named Merrill and Swiss Bank Corp. to sell up to \$200 million of commercial paper.

American to Slash Fares For Month

NEW YORK — American Airlines has cut fares by 75 percent for all mainland U.S. flights from Jan. 8 to Feb. 10, hoping to capture a greater number of travelers from low-cost competitors.

The announcement, made Friday, said that prices would range from \$29 one-way for trips of less than 100 miles to \$129 for those of more than 2,000 miles.

Republic Airlines and People Express will also have reduced fares in the new year. Northwest Airlines said it would match American's discounts in markets where they compete.

INTERNATIONAL CREDIT

Citicorp reportedly is preparing to market \$300 million of commercial paper for the Milan-based savings bank Cassa di Risparmio delle Provincie Lombarde, known by its acronym CARIPLO.

Banque Indosuez is reported to be trying to organize a multi-purpose facility for the French national railway, SNCF, along the lines recently achieved by Gaz de France.

The SNCF is looking for up to \$700 million, but bankers say there is considerable reluctance to support another program with terms as

low as those offered by GdF — particularly as the SNCF cannot offer banks the more lucrative trade-related business that GdF can.

In the dormant syndicated loan market, Romania is seeking \$150 million from a syndicate of Arab banks after having tapped European and U.S. banks only six weeks ago. The latest terms on the five-year are a touch more favorable for the borrower — 1 1/4 points over Libor for the first 30 months compared with only 24 months on the previous loan. In addition, banks in the earlier loan had the option of pricing at 1/4 point over the U.S. banks' prime rate.

The margin for the balance of the period is an identical 1 1/4 points over Libor with no provision for 1 1/4-point pricing over prime. Front-end fees are unchanged at 1 percent and a commitment fee of 1/2 percent is offered on undrawn amounts. The new loan is targeted to finance the modernization of Romania's chemical industry.

Korea Electric Power Corp. has named five banks to syndicate a \$100-million, eight-year loan. This is split in two equal parts with the conventional portion carrying a margin of 1/4 point over Libor and a tax-sparter portion, aimed mainly at British banks, paying 5/16 point over Libor. Fees total 1 1/2 percent.

THE TOP FRENCH QUALITY FIRMS

COMITÉ COLBERT

Parfums Givenchy: Elegant Enchantment

Jean Courrière, President

A sumptuous symphony for the senses blended from an elegant encounter with a master of design, each Givenchy fragrance plays a particular part in the stylish saga of the Parfums Givenchy. In 1957, Hubert de Givenchy decided to crown the burgeoning success of his young couture house with the provocative enchantment of his first perfume, L'Interdit. Dedicated to the captivating charm of actress Audrey Hepburn, L'Interdit, an aldehydic floral blend, is as modern and elegantly nonchalant as its namesake. It became the intoxicating introduction to a continuing success story.

Another chapter, another twist to the tale, Givenchy III in 1970, a vital verdant Chypre scent, became an instant classic, still widely appreciated and a best-seller today. A joyful interlude with the spirited Eau de Givenchy, then the perfumed plot thickens with the compelling conquest of Ysatis, destined from its 1984 debut to be one of the great French fragrances.

"The success of a fragrance is an ensemble," says Jean Courrière, president of Parfums Givenchy. "Like in the writing of a novel, style and story must concur in a successful accord." Ysatis combines the rich sensuality of a floral blend from the Orient with a magically mysterious name, exquisitely evoking to each his own interpretation. "For some, Ysatis is a Greek goddess," says Courrière, "for others, Aphrodite's child or the contraction of Ysult and Isis. In reality, Ysatis is

the new goddess created by M. Givenchy. Inspired by the soignée, sophisticated and sensual Givenchy evening gowns, encased in a prize-winning flacon as sleek and sculptural as the Givenchy couture and acclaimed for an advertising campaign featuring the hyper-realist art of Pierre Coullon, Ysatis was launched last spring to an exceptionally enthusiastic reception in the United States and has quickly become the Givenchy best-seller. The big news this fall was the addition of a perfumed beany body line.

Mens' fragrances, too, share the spotlight at Givenchy: the distinctive refinement of Monsieur de Givenchy in 1959, the intriguing audacity of Gentleman in 1973. The bottom line of their narrative reads as triumphantly as the rest. Acquired by the celebrated champagne firm Veuve Clicquot in 1981, Parfums Givenchy bought back its American subsidiary this year and will report a consolidated turnover of about \$56 million in 1985, a 25 percent rise for the French company alone, with "profitability one of the best in the industry," according to Courrière. Exports to 140 countries account for 70 percent of sales with principal markets, the United States, Britain and Italy.

Next to come, a new mens' fragrance which they are currently preparing, though as Courrière says, "Railways have timetables, creativity does not." When it arrives, it promises to be yet another enthralling episode in the spellbinding saga of the Parfums Givenchy.

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AN ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE COMITÉ COLBERT

Fed Panel Votes for No Policy Change

By Our Staff From Despatch

WASHINGTON — The Federal Reserve's chief monetary policy body, led by the chairman, A. Volcker, voted in its meeting on Dec. 18 for no change in the minutes reveal.

The Fed governor, Martha Stewart, dissented, recommending a policy, according to a summary of the Nov. 4-5 meeting released Friday. "Ms. Stewart dissented on the belief that some reason in the degree of reserve interest was needed to help relieve strains in the economy promote a more acceptable rate of economic expansion," the summary said.

Friday morning, however, the Fed's direct injection of \$10 billion into the banking system sent a powerful signal that it did not drive rates lower in preparation for a cut in the benchmark rate, economists said.

It was expected immediately in the 7.5-percent discount most believed that the Fed would until the new year.

Savitz, of Discount Corp., said that should come within two weeks. He added that the Fed, at 6.5 percent, could be in the first quarter of 1986.

Main reason for doubting that the discount rate was sent was that the Fed usually sets the federal funds rate before discount rate for a while before moving through with a cut in the discount rate, analysts said.

Fed added reserves directly on Monday for the third consecutive day, but federal funds still trading well above the 7 1/2 percent



Paul A. Volcker

when it acted. Federal funds averaged 8.05 percent last week and 8.03 percent the week before.

"The Fed won't cut the discount rate until you have fed funds below 7.5 percent for a few days," concluded Danuta Zielonka of Wertheim & Co.

In the November meeting, nine voting members of the Federal Open Market Committee — including the vice chairman, Preston Martin, who has not voted against Mr. Volcker on monetary policy recently — supported "essentially unchanged" monetary conditions.

The majority reasoned that slightly higher economic activity in the fourth quarter might push the growth of the money supply up

slightly for the rest of the year. Governor Henry C. Wallach was absent and did not vote.

Mr. Martin and Mrs. Seger are both appointees of President Ronald Reagan. He has nominated two others to the board, but the Senate has not confirmed them.

The majority of the committee, which consists of the seven Fed governors and the presidents of five of the 12 Federal Reserve Banks, also said that unless the dollar fell sharply, recent rates of M-1 growth "did not appear to suggest strong inflationary consequences." M-1, the basic money supply, includes currency in circulation, nonbank traveler's checks and checking accounts.

Most of the members agreed that the Fed should be alert to the possibility of easing monetary policy in light of the "relatively sluggish growth in domestic activity and the favorable price performance."

As has been the Fed's position for several months, it emphasized the importance of considering business activity, the dollar and inflation in setting monetary policy and permitting the money supply to grow in an effort to foster economic expansion, the minutes showed.

The committee said it believed that the drop in the dollar that had occurred since the meeting of the Group of Five industrial nations on Sept. 22 would tend to have a positive effect on the economy by relieving pressures on trade-sensitive industries. But it also noted that "an unduly large and rapid depreciation could have the potential for unsettling economic consequences under present circumstances."

(NYT, Reuters)

U.S. Consumer Rates For Week Ending Dec. 20

Passbook Savings	5.50 %
Box Exempt Bonds	8.38 %
Bank Money Market Accounts	7.51 %
Bank Rate Monitor Index	6.85 %
Home Mortgages	12.43 %
FYI: 8 over	

SELECTED U.S./F.R. QUOTATIONS

	BID	ASK
Apollo Corp.	13 1/4	13 3/4
Mr. Gasket	8 1/2	8 3/4
Bitter Corp.	5	5 1/4
Modulaire	10 1/4	10 3/4
Rodime	11 1/4	11 3/4

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MITSUI & CO., LTD. (CDRs)

The undersigned announces that the Annual Report 1985 for the year ended March 31, 1985 of Mitsui & Co., Ltd. will be available in Amsterdam at:

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AMSTERDAM DEPOSITORY COMPANY N.V.

Amsterdam, 12th December 1985.

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CANADIAN PACIFIC ENTERPRISES LIMITED (CDRs)

The undersigned has received a message from the Company that at the Special Meeting of Shareholders of Canadian Pacific Enterprises Limited (CPE) the proposed merger with Canadian Pacific Limited (CPL) has been approved, so that common shares of CPE will be converted into common shares of CPL. Under the approved merger plan, holders of common shares of CPE are entitled to receive 1.675 common shares of CPL for each CPE common share held.

As a result CDR-holders having CDRs rep. 10 sh. CPE can make a choice of the following two options:

1) CDR-holders can offer their CDRs at the office of the undersigned, without paying withdrawal costs, with the request to deposit their new acquired common shares CPL with a Custodian in Canada. Fractions will be sold and paid out at the beginning of February, 1986.

2) CDR-holders can also exchange their CDR, representing as a result of the merger 16.75 sh. CPL, into certificates CPL rep. 10 or 100 common shares, issued by the depository company Bess & Co., or certificates issued under payment of a reduced amount of \$10, \$50 per certificate rep. 10 sh. CPL. The possibility to exchange CDRs into certificates CPL will be open until 31st January, 1986. After that date the acquired fractions and the non-certificated shares will be sold by the undersigned and the amount will be sent with the necessary CDRs to the office of the undersigned together with the amount due.

AMSTERDAM DEPOSITORY COMPANY N.V.

Amsterdam, 10th December, 1985.

Manville Accord Compensation Wins Approval

The Associated Press

MANVILLE — Manville Corp. has reached agreement on a \$1-billion reorganization that satisfies a court-appointed representative of future asbestos-related disease victims.

The plan provides compensation to asbestos victims for at least 25 years. Manville said it will include 20 percent of company's annual profits during its fourth year, and the products manufactured Friday.

Asbestos-caused health problems have taken two to three decades to develop and can be

Germany Sees Turnaround In Machine-Tool Industry

(Continued from Page 7)

World countries are buying less, as are East-bloc nations.

More seriously, analysts say the spread of such new materials as plastics and ceramics, preferred for their light weight or durability, and the growing productivity of machine tools, enabling fewer machines to do more, will mean shrinking long-term demand.

A recent Boston Consulting Group report for the European Community's commission predicted that world demand in the next years will probably be about 2.5 to 3.5 percent behind average increases of gross national product.

Equally grim, a study by the Munich-based Roland Berger consulting group, done for the West German industry association, said many of its 120 members excelled with conventional products on stagnant markets and faced the menace of strong Japanese incursions. High labor costs, weak financing and a technological gap have hamstrung the industry.

"The present boom is deceptive," a Frankfurt bank analyst said. "There are a few strong players, but a larger number of weak-

lings. In the long term this cannot be viewed as a growth industry."

Still, the industry, including leaders like Gildemeister, is hardly resigned. And the way it is fighting back says a lot about the way West German industry does business.

Some companies, such as Maho Werkzeugmaschinenbau, a manufacturer of machine centers, have engaged the Japanese on their own turf, producing standardized machine tools, a tad more robust, perhaps, and better tailored to European customer needs.

But the wider trend, at least among companies with the financial underpinning, is to market a broader package of engineering skills, including machine tools and the computer hardware and software needed to link them in large production centers.

"The process is not over," Mr. Gohren said, "but our philosophy is different. We don't think in-and-out. We think long-term about developing and exploiting markets with a quality product."

He paused, and added: "You might call it a certain Mercedes mentality."

Lucky Lindy's flight was front page news in this paper on May 22, 1927. Snoopy made an inside page more recently.

"THE LONE BEAGLE"

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10-21

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OTC Consolidated trading for week ended Friday

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OTC Consolidated trading for week ended Friday.

Continued from Page 10)

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(Continued from Page 7)

With an expected base sticker of about \$5,500, the Hyundai Excel will be one of the least expensive small cars on the U.S. market, price-competitive with the cheapest

United Press International

In September 1984 Toyota withdrew a joint-venture proposal to invest \$21.6 billion in a factory that would have produced 300,000 vehicles annually because of high duties on imported parts. Industry observers said Toyota reconsidered investing after Taiwan's government revised regulations requiring manufacturers to use a minimum percentage of Taiwan-made parts.

That strategy has meant repeated sticker price increases, price-gouging by dealers on cars in short supply, the addition of expensive equipment even on the smallest Japanese cars available in the Unit-

And while analysts believe that its quality does not measure up to that of the South Koreans or other

With so many South Korean cars being sold through domestic dealerships, the U.S. auto companies are not likely to be hurt financially by the Korean entry into the market. But U.S. autoworkers will be if intense competition from the Koreans in the subcompact market forces Detroit to consider dropping the last of its unprofitable, U.S.-built small cars.

To help its acceptance in the United States, Hyundai is Americanizing the pronunciation of its name. Although Hyundai is pronounced Hun-da in Korea, the company's U.S. marketing researchers have decided to tell Americans that the company is called 'Hunday, as in Sunday,' Mr. Jamiesson says.

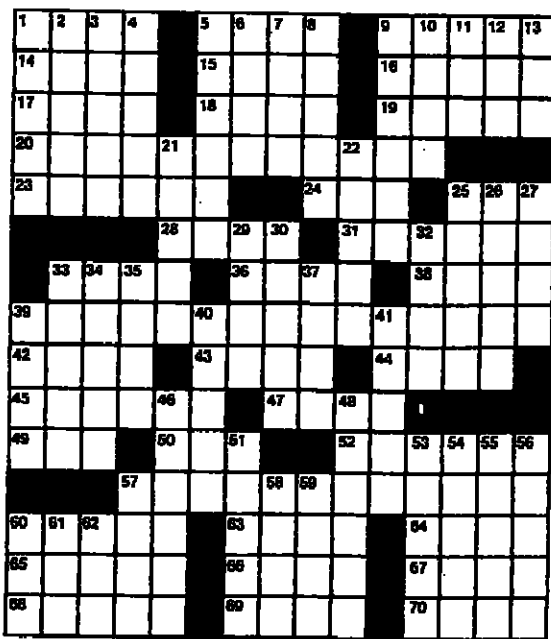
Figures as of close of trading Friday.

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 - Actress Rich
 - Goed's escort
 - Queenly nickname
 - Ocean greyhound
 - Berle or Youngman
 - Diastolic marks
 - One of Curly's pals
 - Arrow poison
 - Lane
 - Singer Johnny
 - Eternally
 - Despite everything
 - In re
 - Network of nerves
 - 44 Jot
 - 45 — girl
 - 47 Peak
 - 48 Rainbow
 - 50 Perform
 - 52 Harsh
 - 57 Not tied down
- DOWN**
- Comedian
 - Brenner
 - Scorch
 - Aroma
 - Lithe
 - Piece of pastry
 - Dumas
 - "The"
 - gin fizz
 - Tough puzzle
 - Garret
 - Customs word
 - 37 Kind of mother or child
 - 39 Philippine city
 - 40 Smudge
 - 41 San Diego court star
 - 46 Solidify
 - 48 Two-handed card game
 - 51 Orals, e.g.
 - 53 Take as one's own
 - 54 Legislative sound
 - 55 Nocturnal
 - 56 Plummed one
 - 57 Rasp
 - 58 Waxed closure
 - 59 Solid root
 - 60 Margery of capital
 - 61 Past
 - 62 Vigor

© New York Times, edited by Eugene Malachuk.

DENNIS THE MENACE



*JINGLE BELLS AND CHRISTMAS SMELLS... MY FAVORITE TIME OF THE YEAR!

JUMBLE

That scrambled word game by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

YOHBB
TOPIL
GIPNAY
FYLLAT

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer: A — — — — — (Answers tomorrow)

Friday's Jumble: FIFTY SQUAW TROUGH DEMISE

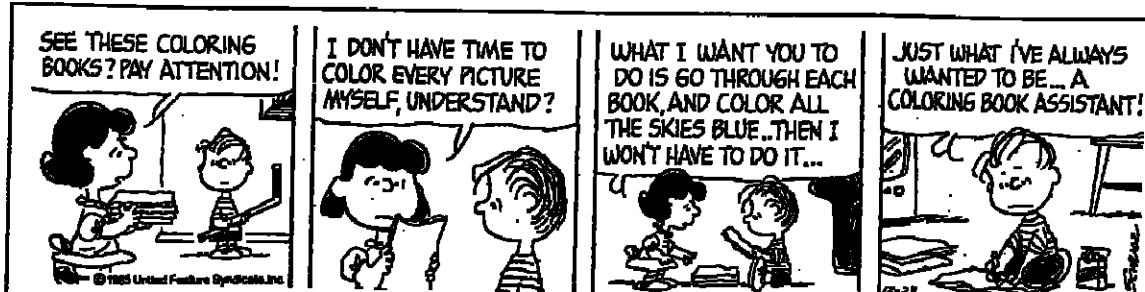
Answer: What tantrums in childhood appear to be — QUITE THE "RAGE"

WEATHER

EUROPE	HIGH	LOW	ASIA	HIGH	LOW
Algeria	6	4	Bangkok	32	24
Amsterdam	12	8	Beijing	32	24
Athens	12	8	Hong Kong	32	24
Berlin	12	8	Manila	32	24
Bombay	12	8	New Delhi	32	24
Buenos Aires	12	8	Shanghai	32	24
Calcutta	12	8	Singapore	32	24
Cairo	12	8	Taipei	32	24
Canton	12	8	Tokyo	32	24
Cebu	12	8			
Colon	12	8			
Hankow	12	8			
Hong Kong	12	8			
Kobe	12	8			
London	12	8			
Lyons	12	8			
Madrid	12	8			
Moscow	12	8			
Munich	12	8			
Nice	12	8			
Osaka	12	8			
Paris	12	8			
Prague	12	8			
Rangoon	12	8			
San Francisco	12	8			
Seoul	12	8			
Shanghai	12	8			
Singapore	12	8			
Sourabaya	12	8			
Taipei	12	8			
Tokyo	12	8			
Yokohama	12	8			

MONDAY'S FORECAST — CHANNEL: Heavy. FRANKFURT: Rain. T.M. 7-10 (45-53). LONDON: Cloudy. T.M. 10-12 (50-53). MADRID: Cloudy. T.M. 10-12 (50-53). PARIS: Rain. T.M. 10-12 (50-53). ROME: Rain. T.M. 10-12 (50-53). SINGAPORE: Thunderstorms. T.M. 22-24 (70-75). TOKYO: Rain. T.M. 2-4 (41-47).

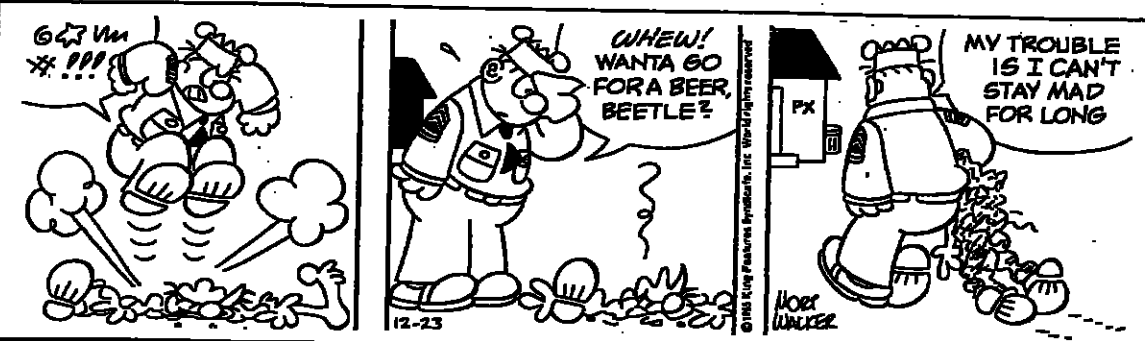
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BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD of ID



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SPORTS BRIEFS

Yugoslavia's Petrovic Wins Slalom

KRANJSKA GORA, Yugoslavia (AP) — Rok Petrovic of Yugoslavia won his second World Cup slalom race of the season Saturday, mastering an icy, hard-packed track that eliminated the co-favorites and many other skiers.

Petrovic, 19, who in his second World Cup season had won the slalom event Dec. 1 in Sestriere, Italy, clocked the best time in both runs at Kranjska Gora for an aggregate of 1 minute and 44.83 seconds.

Jonas Nilsson of Sweden, 22 and the reigning world slalom champion, was second with an overall time of 1:45.63. Thomas Stangassinger of Austria clocked 1:46.92 overall for third place. Of 84 competitors, 30 qualified for the second heat, and only 18 finished the race. Those who dropped out included Marc Girardelli of Luxembourg, the World Cup title holder, and Ingemar Stenmark of Sweden, the former Olympic and World Cup champion.

Czechs Beat Soviets, Win Hockey Tourney

MOSCOW (AP) — Czechoslovakia, the reigning world champion, defeated the Soviet Union, 3-1, on Saturday to take first place in the Izvestia Cup hockey tournament.

The Czechoslovaks finished with two victories and two ties for six points, while the Soviet team was second with six points off three victories and the loss to Czechoslovakia.

Sweden finished third, while Canada placed fourth and Finland was fifth of the five teams. Earlier Saturday, Canada beat Finland, 5-4. The Swedes ended their competition on Friday with a 3-1 victory over Finland.

Judge Reverses Dartmouth Coach's Ouster

CONCORD, New Hampshire (AP) — In a decision that was hailed by a coaching association as a step toward protecting coaches' jobs, a judge has ruled that Joe Yukica, who was dismissed last month as football coach of Dartmouth, should be reinstated until his contract expires in June 1987.

Grafton County Superior Court Judge Walter Murphy ruled in Haverhill that Dartmouth's athletic director, Ted Leland, was not justified when he relieved Yukica from his coaching job on Nov. 29. Yukica, whose record was 33-41-3 overall and 2-7-1 this year, had sued Leland to prevent Dartmouth from hiring another coach.

Charles McClendon, executive director of the American Football Coaches Association, called the ruling "a landmark decision" that "takes a lot of fear out of the game" for losing coaches. But Dartmouth's lawyer, Thomas Rath, said the university again could go to court to try to dismiss Yukica if the athletic council approves the dismissal at its meeting early next month.

For the Record

Slobodan Kesar of Yugoslavia scored a 15-round split decision over Eddie Mustafa Muhammad on Saturday in Pesaro, Italy, to win the International Boxing Federation light heavyweight title that was vacated by the IBF heavyweight champion, Michael Spinks. (UPI)

Nikolai, the richest and fastest horse in the history of harness racing, was retired to stud Friday at Almahurst Farm near Lexington, Kentucky. (AP)

Igor Zhelezovsky, the Soviet speed skater, set a world record in the 500-meter event Saturday, clocking 36.49 seconds in national competition at a high-altitude rink near Alma Ata, the Tass news agency reported. (AP)

BOOKS

THAT BOWLING ALLEY ON THE TIBET: Tales of a Director

By Michelangelo Antonioni. Translated from the Italian by William Arrowsmith. 208 pages. \$18.95. Oxford University Press, 200 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10016.

Reviewed by Michiko Kakutani

"TOWARD the Frontier," one of the 33 sketches in this collection, reads like a kind of composite summary of every Antonioni movie you've ever seen. Four people, thrown together by circumstance, are traveling through a bleak landscape toward some unnamed border: the director, a pretty German woman whom everyone calls Grethe, though Grethe is not her name; a U.S. Army captain; and another young girl. They do not know one another very well, but they have in common a vague sense of alienation, a need to improvise their evenings together.

They stop at a guest house and receive a cordial enough welcome. The mood, however, seems rather sinister, though it is unclear whether something is really wrong or whether the travelers are simply a bit tired. Occasionally someone enters the room, and the atmosphere appears to shift. The travelers leave and drive into a dark wood, where they see two figures, a man and a woman—possibly people glimpsed earlier at the guest house. A shot is heard, and the woman vanishes—maybe she is dead, maybe she is not. The travelers continue on the road, their headlights turned off.

Like its companion piece in "That Bowling Alley on the Tiber," this sketch represents what Antonioni calls a "nucleus"—an idea for a film. While each sheds light on the director's decidedly depressive sensibility, they vary widely in weight, seriousness and just plain interest. Some feel like no more than entries in a moody adolescent's journal—news items or observations, jotted down for the sake of their bizarreness or irony. One reads, in its entirety: "The antarctic glaciers are moving in our direction at a rate of three millimeters per year. Calculate when they'll reach us. Anticipate, in a film, what will happen." Another merely notes that a group of people on a crocodile-hunting expedition was eaten by its prey.

More interesting are the "nuclei" that help illuminate the process by which Antonioni

begins formulating a film. In most cases, seems, he starts with an image or an observation, then works backward to determine a probable situation. The sight of a robust man leaving a bowling court in Rome, for instance, triggers speculation about his personality and past, leading eventually to a scenario in which the man casually shoots a young girl.

Because few of the sketches are dated, it is difficult to tell whether Antonioni drew upon any of them for movies or whether some of them only echo themes and motifs from earlier pictures. Many of the pieces depict sterile relationships, reminiscent of those portrayed in such films as "La Notte" and "Red Desert." "The Silence" suggests a story about a husband and wife who have nothing more to say to each other; "Two Telegrams" is a portrait of a disaffected woman who has been rejected by the husband she despises; "The Desert of Money" and "The Wheel" are tales of men who shuttle aimlessly between two women; and "A Pack of Lies" is a study of the deceptive sexual transactions that transpire among a group of five people. As in Antonioni's movies, the people in these stories tend to be jaded members of the urban bourgeoisie, trapped in rote existences that are devoid of values and of meaning.

Human inability to distinguish between appearance and reality, between the projections of the mind and factual events in the world—a theme examined at length in the movie "Blow-Up"—is also an issue that surfaces repeatedly. Not only do many of the sketches pivot around a mysterious or violent event—a gunshot, an unexplained brawl, a confession of paternity, the subjectivity of experience, a barren landscape mirrors a character's desolate state of mind; a dangerous encounter appears to synchronize with an individual's sudden craving for adventure.

As the translator, William Arrowsmith, points out in a pretentious, nearly unreadable introduction, "the energy of the nucleus may be dormant, abeyant, or latent, but it is there—a miniature cinematic potentiality awaiting that intervention by director and camera that will thrust it toward full visual and kinetic actualization." In other words, the sketches in "That Bowling Alley" are just that—sketches, bereft of the visual imagery that would endow them with cinematic power. As such, they tend to underline some of the less satisfying aspects of Antonioni's art: his penchant for willfully dwelling upon — and then universalizing — examples of alienation; his predilection for contriving situations that artificially illustrate a given intellectual premise.

Whereas such movies as "The Passenger" and "L'Avventura" derive much of their power from their coolly lyrical documentation of life's ambiguities — by showing a series of enigmatic scenes that may or may not be connected, they force the audience to make its own analogies — these sketches browbeat the reader with moralizing comments and wordy explanations of what various symbols and actions mean. Reading "That Bowling Alley" on the Tiber" recalls a statement once made by the director about scripts: "They are dead words on the page, trying to explain things which should not be explained in words."

Michiko Kakutani is on the staff of The New York Times.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

ON the diagrammed deal East opened one club. North had a choice of responses to the one-club overall: one spade, two spades, two clubs, three hearts and four hearts were all possible. All roads were likely to lead to four hearts, and one spade did so.

With the actual distribution, it was not difficult to make the contract. But this was duplicate, and overtricks were significant. When the club jack was led, East won with the king and had a problem at the second trick.

A club return would allow South to score the queen, and a trump play would damage the defense, if West happened to

hold the ten. There was a lot to recommend a diamond lead, in the hope that West had the

queen, but the bidding suggested that South held that card.

What East did was to lead the spade six, an unexpected attack on dummy's suit. In theory, this helped South, for after the play of the king and the ace, the remaining spades could be cashed. In practice, it worked nicely.

South led the heart jack, which was covered by the queen. The declarer drew trumps and was convinced that East had led a singleton spade in the hope of an eventual ruff. He finessed the spade ten confidently and was deflated when East produced the spade jack and cashed the club ace.

The defense took their tricks and collected all the match points.

West led the club jack.

Ailing Cheeks A Large Pain For Celtics

The Associated Press

PHILADELPHIA — In leading the Philadelphia 76ers in victory against their arch-rivals, the Boston Celtics, Maurice Cheeks again has shown he is one of the greatest guards in the National Basketball Association.

Although his shoulder hurt, Cheeks scored a season-high 26 points and added 14 assists in playing the entire game Saturday night.

NBA FOCUS

as Philadelphia defeated the Celtics, 108-102. The loss was only the sixth for the Celtics in 27 games.

"He played hard; he always does," said the Boston coach, K.C. Jones. "He's one of the top guards in the league and he has been for years."

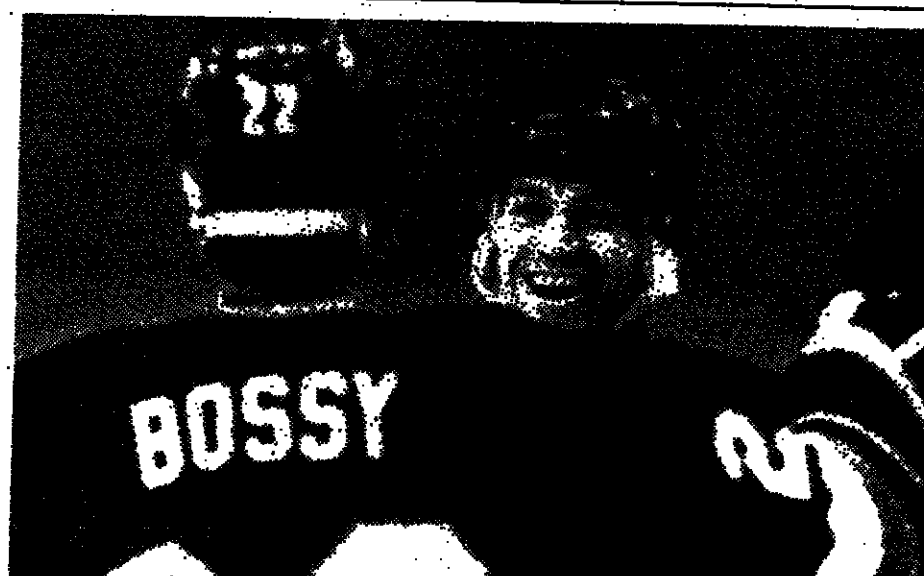
Cheeks, a seven-year NBA veteran, explained his role in the locker room, while trying to ease the pain in his shoulder with an ice pack.

"I tried to get things generated and keep them generated," he said. "Last time, we had a bad fourth quarter and it cost us the game" against the Celtics.

This time, the Sixers' defense in the fourth quarter was a factor. Trailing by 84-83 at the start of the period, they scored eight straight points while the Celtics missed their first nine shots.

The Philadelphia coach, Matt Guokas, did not limit his praise to Cheeks. He called the victory a "giddy effort by a lot of people."

Cheeks said he remembered playing an entire game only once before — as a rookie. Guokas said he learned about the shoulder he kept him from resting Cheeks, adding, "When he sits for a few minutes, the shoulder gets cold."



A.N.Y. Record, A Boston 'Rat'

Denis Potvin got a hug, above, from his teammate after Mike Bossy's goal, off an assist by the Islanders' veteran during Friday night's game against the Rangers, gave Potvin his 916th point in the National Hockey League; that broke Bobby Orr's record for a defenseman. On Saturday, in Boston during a game against the North Stars, a fan had a different response to a goal scored by the Bruins' Ken Linseman; his nickname is "The Rat."

SPORTS

its, Jets
in to Gain
ayoffs

The Associated Press
KBORO, MASSACHUSETTS—Craig James rushed for a high 142 yards, 11 coming as a quarter touchdown, and the England Patriots won a playoff Sunday by defeating the New York Jets 24-23.

Patriots, 11-5, also tied a record for victories in a season. Cincinnati was eliminated by the playoffs when Pittsburgh's James' touchdown put England ahead, 27-16, with 41 in the game. Cincinnati's back Boomer Esiason threw a touchdown pass, an arrow to Chris Collinsworth, 43 to go.

New England, which never marched right back and on Robert Weatherly 42-20 on fourth-and-one with a play.

Patriots appeared to be in a 20-6 halftime lead, Esiason threw a 33-yard touchdown to Eddie Brown on the play of the third quarter and kicked the third field of the game, a 30-yarder with left in the game, to make it 27-16.

Esiason, who had thrown a touchdown pass to Stanley in the first quarter, hooked him for a 48-yard completion, the second play after the 17 to bring the ball to the Cincinnati 17-yard line.

But the AFC's third-ranked Jets went into the game, ran for six yards, then took a 1 from Esiason, cut up the right end and barely stepped into the end zone.

Jets' Browns 10: In Eastford, New Jersey, Johnny R. rushed for two touchdowns and Kurt Sahn scored a touchdown. Jets won the playoffs.

Jets will host the Patriots in the wild-card game next Saturday. The Browns fell to 8-8, but the AFC Central title, and leaving the worst record of division winner in NFL history.

Leahy kicked three field goals for the Jets, but it was Sahn's touchdown, at 13:17 of the quarter with Cleveland holding a 7-3 lead, that turned the tide. It was the result of a cast on defender Don Rogers' right arm to protect a broken thumb.

Afterback Ken O'Brien's pass was thrown, and right to Rogers. But the ball bounced off his chest and cast, and Sahn, the intended receiver, wrestled it away at the Cleveland eight and scored.

The Browns, who had taken the lead when Brian Brennan returned Dave Jennings' weak punt 37 yards for a touchdown, tied at 10 on a 32-yard field goal by Matt Bahr. They marched 63 yards in seven plays, with Ozzie Newsome catching a 24-yard pass to highlight the drive.

But New York went ahead for good at 17:10 after the Browns' quarterback, Bernie Kosar, was sacked by Mark Gastineau and fumbled at his 13. Linebacker Bob Cable fell on the ball and Hector scored from the five on third down.

Hector's other touchdown came on a one-yard dive to complete a 59-yard drive with the third-quarter kickoff that made it 24-10. After Bobby Humphrey returned the kick 36 yards to his 41, the Jets used 11 plays and 5:50 on the clock. Al Toon's one-handed grab at the one on third down set up the score.



John Elway lost nine yards when he was pulled down by the Seahawks' Jacob Green (79) and Greg Gaines. But in the game's second half he rallied the Broncos to a 27-24 victory.

But the ball bounced off his chest and cast, and Sahn, the intended receiver, wrestled it away at the Cleveland eight and scored.

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Dolphins 28, Bills 6: In Miami, Dan Marino passed to Bruce Hardy for two touchdowns as the Dolphins beat Buffalo to win the AFC East title.

Marino hit Hardy on first-half touchdown passes of 19 and 5 yards. Tony Nathan ran 1 yard for a score. Ron Davenport ran 13 yards for the first touchdown.

In the fourth period, before a crowd of 64,811 in the Orange Bowl.

The Dolphins finished the regular season with seven straight victories for a 12-4 record, one game better than division rivals New England and the New York Jets.

The Dolphins have won or shared the AFC East title 13 of the past 16 years.

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They get a week off before they play their first playoff game, either Jan. 4 or Jan. 5 in the Orange Bowl.

The Bills contributed to their demise, getting flagged for 19 penalties for 123 yards and twice failing to score from inside the Miami five-yard line.

The Bills also lost three interceptions and three fumbles, two of the turnovers setting up two Miami scores.

Chiefs 38, Chargers 34: In Kansas City, Missouri, Stephen Paea broke a 40-year-old NFL record with 309 yards in pass receptions for the Chiefs.

Paige, a third-year pro from Fresno State, caught touchdown passes of 56 and 84 yards in the first half. His 309 yards, on only eight receptions, surpassed the record of 303 yards set Nov. 22, 1945, by Jim Benton of the Cleveland Rams.

The Chargers rallied valiantly in the fourth quarter to close to four points, scoring three unanswered touchdowns.

Paige had 258 yards receiving in the first half alone on receptions covering 56, 51, 30, 17, 84, and 20 yards. He caught a 39-yard pass from Bill Kenney in the third quarter, was shaken up on the play, but returned to the game and broke the record with a 12-yard catch, his shortest of the game, in the fourth period.

The Chargers' running back, Lionel James, set an NFL record for all-purpose yardage. He had 242 running, receiving and kick returns for a season total of 2,533, breaking the record of 2,462 set by Terry Metcalf of the St. Louis Cardinals in 1975.

Bears 37, Lions 17: In Pontiac, Michigan, Dennis Gentry returned the second half kickoff 94 yards for

a touchdown and Chicago matched the league record for most victories in a regular season.

The Bears, who locked up the NFC Central Division title and a home-field advantage for the playoffs five weeks ago, equaled the 15-1 mark set by the 1984 San Francisco 49ers.

The Bears' running back, Walter Payton, also extended the record books, becoming the first player in to go over 2,000 total yards in three consecutive seasons. Against the Lions, he rushed for 81 yards on 17 carries and caught 4 passes for 55 yards. He also threw a 50-yard pass. Payton finished the season with 2,034 total yards.

Packers 17, Buccaneers 17: In Tampa, Florida, Phillip Epps scored on a 30-yard flanker reverse in the first quarter and Jesse Clark ran 6 yards for a fourth-quarter touchdown as mistake-prone Green Bay pulled out a victory.

The triumph enabled the Packers to finish the season with their third straight 8-8 record, while Tampa Bay completed its first campaign under their coach Lesman Bennett with a 2-14 mark that will give them the first overall pick in next spring's NFL draft.

Eagles 37, Vikings 35: In Minneapolis, Paul McFadden kicked three field goals, the last a 35-yarder with 40 seconds to play to give Philadelphia's interim coach, Fred Rupp, a triumph in his NFL debut.

The winning kick was set up by Ron Jaworski's 11-yard pass to Mike Quick and a personal foul penalty on the rookie defensive back Isaac Holt that gave the Eagles the ball at Minnesota's 20-yard line.

Sweden Retains Davis Cup in Last Match
After Becker's Aces Trump Wilander

By Nesha Stancovic

MUNICH—Stefan Edberg defeated Michael Westphal, 3-6, 7-5, 6-4, 6-3, on Sunday in the last match of the Davis Cup final to give Sweden its second consecutive title with a dramatic 3-2 victory over West Germany in the international team tournament.

Boris Becker had beaten Mats Wilander, 6-3, 2-6, 6-3, 6-3, in the afternoon to even the best-of-five series at 2-2.

Wilander, the French Open champion, put Sweden ahead on Friday by winning the opening singles against Westphal. Becker, the Wimbledon champion, defeated Edberg to even the score, but Sweden regained the lead when Wilander and Joakim Nyström won Saturday's doubles against Becker and Andreas Maurer, 6-4, 6-2, 6-1.

Westphal, ranked 51st in the world, appeared to be taking West Germany to its first Davis Cup title when he won the opening set against Edberg, 19, the Australian Open champion who is ranked fifth in the world.

But Edberg broke Westphal's booming serve in the 12th game of the second set and tied the match. In the third set, the Swede again trailed after dropping his service in the opening game, but again came back to take the lead.

He saved two game points as the 12th game went to five deuces, then broke Westphal to win the set, 7-5.

The turning point of the match came in the sixth game of the third set. Edberg stretched and was able to return a cross-court shot. Westphal misjudged the ball and let it go by him, and it bounced just inside the line.

Westphal then dropped his service and it was 3-3. Edberg, attacking Westphal's weaker second serve, broke again in the 10th game to win the set.

He dominated Westphal in the fourth set, breaking serve in the eighth game, then held his own serve to win the last game at love and keep the title in Sweden.

Westphal ached Edberg 23 times, but was too inconsistent late in the match. Edberg served 13 aces, and was devastating at the net.

Becker, 18, who is ranked sixth in the world, equally devastating against Wilander, ranked No. 3. He gave Wilander a taste of what was to come when he served two aces in winning the opening game of the match and appeared untroubled by the hip injury in training several days ago.

He had received ultra-sonic treatment and pain-killing tablets shortly before the match, but



Boris Becker of West Germany concentrated on returning a shot against Mats Wilander of Sweden. Becker's 6-3, 2-6, 6-3, 6-3 victory tied the teams at 2-2 in the Davis Cup final.

served 14 aces on the fast carpet surface and appeared to be in top shape, except in the second set.

He was especially effective in the last set, coming out of the locker room following a 10-minute break after the third set to take a 3-0 lead without dropping a point.

Wilander squandered two game points after being taken to deuce in the sixth game of the first set. A line man then called a foot fault and Wilander was clearly upset as he netted a backhand after a rare rally to drop his service and give Becker a 4-2 lead.

Becker served out the set at love to take the lead.

Wilander started the second set aggressively, repeatedly charging the net for winning volleys. He broke Becker for the first time in the second game of the second set when Becker double-faulted twice in a row.

Wilander struggled in the fifth game, but saved two game points to hold his serve and take a 4-1 lead.

In the next game, Becker stumbled and fell to the ground and West Germany's non-playing team captain, Wilhelm Bugert, rushed onto the court, fearing that Becker might have aggravated his injury.

Becker quickly got up and held his serve, but failed to win a single point in the next two games, dropping

his service at love in the eighth game as Wilander wrapped up the set, 6-2, to even the match.

Becker appeared dejected and troubled as he missed several easy shots at the start of the third set. As he muttered to himself and shook his head, Wilander held his service to take a 1-0 lead.

The turning point came in the next game when Becker stretched to full length to return a drop volley that landed close to the net. Becker won the point and received a thunderous ovation from the capacity crowd of 13,000 at Olympic Hall.

In a gesture of elation, Becker clinched his first and the crowd responded. From then on he was unstoppable.

He served three game-winning aces as he powered his way to victory in 2 hours and 16 minutes.

Becker won the last set and the match when he held his serve at love in the final game, the winning point coming when Wilander hit a forehand long.

Becker said he took six pain-killing tablets before the match and felt fine.

"I am as happy about winning these two matches here in the Davis Cup final as I am about winning Wimbledon," he said. "Especially because I beat two players who are ranked higher than I am."

"Boris played incredibly well and there was nothing I could do in the fourth set," Wilander said. "I felt bad about losing the first and the third sets, but in the fourth there was nothing I could do."

"I don't think my serve is really good enough against Boris on a surface like this."

He got only five aces on the fast carpet surface laid on a specially-installed asphalt foundation.

"The hosts always choose a surface they prefer in the Davis Cup; it's normal," he said. "We chose clay last year when we beat the United States to win the title."

Wilander and Nyström, one of the top doubles teams in the world, had outlasted Becker and Maurer in 1 hour and 18 minutes Saturday.

The West Germans were so outplayed in the second and third sets that many in the capacity crowd of 13,000 started leaving long before the end.

With Sweden leading by 3-2 in the second set, Becker and Maurer won only two points in the next seven games as Wilander and Nyström closed out the second set and raced to a 4-0 lead in the third.

"We thought before the match that we could break Maurer's serve, but we didn't expect to do it so often," Wilander said.

Maurer, ranked 32d in the world, lost five of his six serves.

SCOREBOARD

Basketball

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE					
Atlantic Division				W	L
Boston	21	6	.775		
New Jersey	17	9	.654		
Philadelphia	16	12	.571		
Washington	13	13	.500		
New York	10	19	.344		
Central Division				W	L
Minnesota	19	12	.613		
Chicago	17	13	.563		
Atlanta	14	14	.500		
Cleveland	12	15	.444		
Indiana	9	19	.318		
Indiana	8	19	.296		
WESTERN CONFERENCE					
Midwest Division				W	L
Denver	18	11	.621		
San Antonio	17	12	.588		
Utah	16	14	.533		
Dallas	13	15	.463		
Sacramento	9	19	.321		
Pacific Division				W	L
L.A. Lakers	24	3	.889		
Portland	16	14	.533		
Seattle	15	13	.538		
Phoenix	10	17	.370		
L.A. Clippers	10	18	.357		

Roll Over and Play Human, Phydeau

THE nicknames of the jobs of owners are often applied to pets: lawyers like *Shyster* and *Essex*; doctors prefer *Bones*; tennis stars try *Toppin*. Technocrats have named their dogs *Glitch* and *Dog* (probably rooted in "ergonomics," if the dog is owner-friendly). One stereo engineer came up with *Taffer*.

A veterinarian, Dr. J. H. Stuenkel of Gaithersburg, Maryland, puts a trend: "Dogs now come in better dressed than we are. You should see them in jeweled collars, fancy vests, some even dressed in sweaters. To reflect that look, they need the names they are given — like *Madonna*."

So farewell, old *Spot*; nobody names you. It's anyone or, or Jack *Louise*. "Call of the Wild: Bark." A pundit I know calls his Rhodesian Ridgeback *Zim*, after Zimbabwe, the new name for Rhodesia; we're getting sophisticated. The most appropriately named dog I ever knew was a German shepherd owned by the novelist Herman Wouk. *Barkis* was his name, after the character in Dickens's novel "David Copperfield" who liked to say, "Barkis is willin'."

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